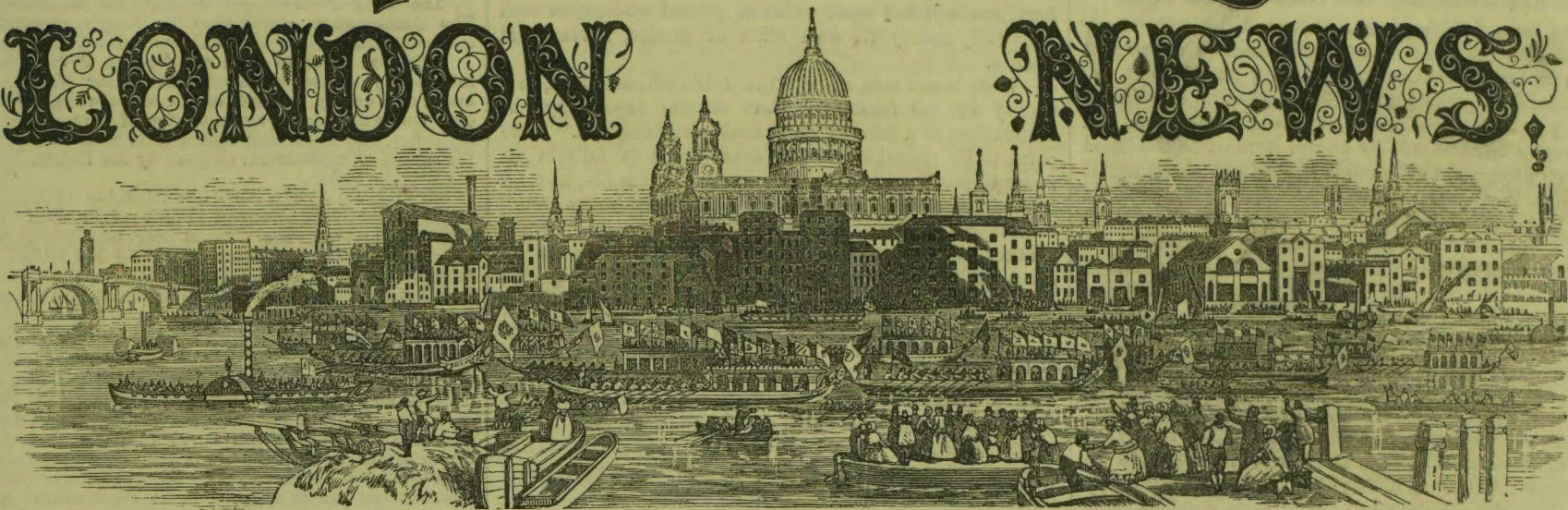


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1706.—VOL. LX.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
By Post, 6d.



THE CARLIST RISING IN SPAIN: ATTACK ON THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AT BURGOS.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO ARBITRATION.

It would seem that the way to Geneva is beset by many obstructions. Arbitration is a most effective instrument for removing international differences, and it will, we hope, come into general use. But on the first occasion of resorting to it, in an issue of the gravest importance, and by a process marked out by treaty, it must be confessed that it requires great skill and patience in the handling of it. We make no comment whatever upon the manner in which that process has been applied in relation to the Alabama claims. It will not be necessary, at least for the purpose that we have in view, to assign blame or praise to either of the disputants. Nay, more, the tenour of the observations which follow will to a large extent, if not entirely, be independent of immediate results in the still undecided negotiations between England and America, if, indeed, when these pages reach the hands of our readers, they yet remain undecided. Our desire is to look rather at the process itself than at the results to which it may, or may not, have conducted. They may turn out to be unfortunate; but, even if they do, it does not necessarily follow that the means which have been employed for achieving harmonious conclusions are not out-of-sight the best which have come under the cognisance of human experience.

It is known to everybody who takes the least interest in political affairs that the British Government has proposed a Supplementary Article to the Treaty of Washington, declaratory of a rule of international law to be now and henceforth operative between the two countries, to the effect that breaches of neutrality in regard to a belligerent shall not render the nation convicted of them liable to any but the direct losses which may have grown out of its neglect of international obligation. President Grant has adopted this article and has referred it to the United States Senate. It is not worth while speculating upon what the Senate will decide. In any case, we apprehend, the decision will be but a step towards a pacific solution of the point in dispute. It may, we think, be taken for granted, after all that has passed, that the Alabama Claims will never be referred to the arbitration of the sword. The very failures which have hitherto attended the attempt to settle by pacific arbitration the differences between the two Powers, so far from having excited those passions which tend to war, have much rather strengthened those feelings of mutual respect and confidence which render war impossible.

It is a very natural remark, suggested by the entire history of the present experiment in international affairs, that the failure of it—which at one time was not at all improbable, and may yet pass from the region of speculation into fact—would be “a heavy blow and sore discouragement” to the principle of adjusting international quarrels by a resort to arbitration. Unquestionably, it would cast a deep shadow of disrepute upon this method of solving grave differences between Governments. But it cannot be thence inferred that it is not by far the easiest and the most effectual within the present reach of men. It is not always on a first trial that a key can be made to open the lock for which it is intended. Possibly it may appear, on looking back over the whole history of the Alabama claims, that the principle of arbitration has not been very judiciously applied. There may have been mistakes on both sides in the manner of bringing it to bear—mistakes which in any future attempt would be readily avoided. If, therefore, there be an ultimate failure, it may be set down, not to the inappropriateness of arbitration as a device for removing causes of offence between nations, but simply to a want of knowledge and care in the first attempt to make use of that device.

On the other hand, one cannot but notice and highly appreciate the contrast between the feelings evolved by a resort to this international machinery and those evoked by a determination, in a last resort, to appeal to war. We know not whether in the history of the race there has been a finer exemplification of self-discipline and self-restraint on the part of nations in their conscious responsibility one to another than has been witnessed by the public in the negotiations carried on with a view to give effect to the Treaty of Washington. Individuals, especially of high culture, may be expected to command themselves; but it is a rare triumph when this display of virtue is made by nations. In the present instance, however, such has been the case. We say nothing about politicians, nor do we stay to note the exigencies of party. That which is obvious to all is that the people on the other, as on this, side of the Atlantic (interpreting that term in its widest sense) have from the beginning, we may say, caught and expressed the true spirit of peaceful arbitration. Their reticence has been most remarkable. They have exercised the most thoughtful charity in the interpretation of each other's motives. They have evidently set their hearts upon the success of the new experiment. They are ready to make allowance for all its difficulties, and they have shown the utmost anxiety not to increase those difficulties by any incantation of their own. Hence, the tendency of their discussion has been towards unity, not division. They are less warlike at this moment than they were when the Treaty of Washington was yet only in contemplation. They do not mean either to give or to take provocation. They will assuredly find their way to a satisfactory adjustment of their differences. It may not be just now, it may not be by means of a Supplementary Article; but we feel thoroughly convinced

that the two nations will come to agreement before very long, and will find some common ground whereupon each may fully satisfy its own sense of justice, reason, and honour.

Well, is not this, after all, a fair demonstration, not merely of the feasibility, but of the superiority, of arbitration, as a solvent of international disputes. The point to be remarked is that, even where it fails in its main purpose, as it will sometimes do for a while, at least it does not embitter the passions, but strengthens man's control over them. There are many obstacles, peradventure, which must be put aside; but the desire to surmount them tends greatly to increase, and in the end promises to be successful. Such negotiations as have tried the skill and patience of the two English-speaking nations during the last few months would almost certainly have ended in war, but that they were conducted with a determination to avoid war. This is the first fruits of a grand experiment; and, whatever may be the direct result, it will commend the principle of international arbitration to the goodwill and to the favourable judgment of rational and unbiassed minds.

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

The failure of the Carlist insurrection, which has disturbed the northern provinces of Spain during the last three weeks, is now confessed. It has been completely beaten out of Castile, Arragon, and Catalonia. The remnant of the rebel forces have fled beyond the mountains to the north, and linger only in the highlands of Navarre, Biscay, and Guipuzcoa, near the seacoast and the French frontier. The incident at Burgos, in Old Castile, which is the subject of a sketch forwarded to us by one of our foreign correspondents, took place on the 30th ult., when the rebellion first broke out. The Governor's residence, at the Casa del Cordón, was on that day suddenly attacked by an armed mob of rustics, with some priests leading them on, and with banners displaying the name of “Carlos VII.,” the young Prince who claims to be legitimate King of Spain. The soldiers on guard at the Governor's house were speedily reinforced from the garrison, and soon repulsed the assailants, with some loss of life; many were taken prisoners. The troops now pursuing Don Carlos in Navarre had a conflict with some of his forces at Oroquieta, on the 5th inst., and inflicted a severe defeat upon them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 16.

Parisian attention is almost exclusively directed to the approaching trial by court-martial of Marshal Bazaine for the surrender of Metz; and it is already being asked whether the intentions of the Government are bonâ fide in ordering this investigation, or whether it has been undertaken—as is usually the case with similar proceedings when the culprit happens to be of the highest rank—with a foregone conclusion, and simply to satisfy the demands of public opinion. For it must be remembered that the Government, ignoring the decision of the Committee of Capitulations, which set forth that the Marshal had acted contrary alike to the laws of honour and duty in surrendering Metz, made it appear that the Marshal's trial was about to take place at his own request; a step which irritated the Assembly to that degree that, upon the proposition of General Chanzy, it referred the bill for the organisation of the Council of War which is to judge the former Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Rhine to the very Committee of Capitulations which has already handled the Mexican Marshal so severely!

Marshal Bazaine has at length constituted himself a prisoner. At a quarter to six on Tuesday morning he quitted his Paris residence, accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, for the house set apart for his detention in the Avenue de Picardie, at Versailles, where he was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Gaillard, commander of the guard placed over him. A long and minute instruction being necessary, it is at present impossible to fix the date of the trial. Moreover, the council of war before which the Marshal will have to appear is not yet named. M. Lachaud, the famous criminal lawyer, is the Marshal's leading counsel, and General Pourcet is the officer charged with directing the prosecution.

Throughout the week General de Cissey's resignation, and the nomination of either General Chanzy or General de Valazé in his place as Minister of War, has been daily anticipated, but M. de Cissey persistently continues at his post, at the instigation, it is said, of M. Thiers, in spite of the awkward position which he occupies vis-à-vis Marshal Bazaine, under whose orders he served in the Army of the Rhine.

General Chanzy, who has undertaken the leadership of the Left Centre of the Assembly, is rapidly becoming an important political personage. It is said that he would not accept the post of Minister of War were it offered him, his views being far more ambitious. He is spoken of, in fact, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, in the event of M. Thiers's demise, and the suggestion appears to increase in favour every day. In assuming the presidency of the Left Centre the General made a remarkable speech, advocating the maintenance of the Republic; and this it is which has rallied to him so many wavering adherents.

The recent sittings of the National Assembly have been taken up with the discussion of a law for the reorganisation of the French magistracy. The Chamber has also authorised the Government to ratify the postal convention recently concluded with Germany. In the course of the debate upon this latter measure, M. de Choiseul made some remarks upon the postal treaties of the Second Empire, which elicited a spirited reply from M. Rouher in defence of the treaties which he had concluded, and of the Imperial Postmaster-General, M. Vandal.

The Committee on War Contracts gave, last Monday, at the Grand Hotel, a grand banquet to M. d'Audriffet-Pasquier, in acknowledgment of his recent eloquent speech. There were about a hundred *invités* present.

Earl Stanhope was, on Saturday, elected a foreign member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in the place of the late Mr. Grote. M. Quetelet, of Belgium, was also elected a foreign member.

The opening of the International Exhibition at Lyons has been unavoidably postponed until June 1, owing to the difficulties caused in the transport of immense quantities of material on the French railways.

M. Jules Ferry has been appointed Ambassador to the King of Greece.

ITALY.

The King received, on Sunday, the Burmese Embassy. The Ambassadors stated that the King's cordial reception encouraged them to continue their mission in Europe.

Friendly relations with all foreign Powers formed the satisfactory announcement which Signor Visconti Venosta made, on Tuesday, to the Chamber of Deputies. On the Papal question he deprecated any intention of assuming a reactionary policy, and added that even non-Catholic Powers supported the system of moderation adopted by the Italian Government towards the Pope.

Monday being the eightieth birthday of the Pope, his Holiness was congratulated in the name of M. Thiers, by Count d'Harcourt, the French representative at the Papal Court, who at the same time presented his letters of recall. It is now officially announced that the Pope refuses to receive Cardinal Prince von Hohenlohe as German Ambassador.

SPAIN.

The Budget shows an estimated deficit of 114 millions of pesetas, and the Minister announces that a tax of 10 per cent will be levied on railway fares, a duty will be imposed on legacies, and the tax on landed property increased 10 per cent.

At the sitting of the Congress on Tuesday the Government announced that they considered that the Carlist rising in Navarre was at an end, and expressed a hope that it would soon be disposed of in Biscay. Several of the Carlist chiefs have entered France and laid down their arms. A bill was introduced fixing the strength of the army at 80,000 men.

Amid the warlike intelligence that has for so long a time formed the staple of Spanish news it is an agreeable change to read that a meeting has been held in Madrid for the purpose of considering a proposal to hold a Universal Exhibition there in 1873. The proposal seems to meet with favour, as the municipality has offered to subscribe twelve million reals to carry out the scheme, and ten millions more are expected from other sources.

The Government has granted an amnesty to the students at Havannah who were condemned to rigorous imprisonment on the charge of violating the tomb of a Spanish “patriot.”

SWITZERLAND.

The revised Constitution has been rejected on the part of the people by 257,444 against 252,477; and on the part of the States by 13 against 9. The Federal Assembly is convoked for the 27th inst.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Reichsrath Committee of Control of the Public Debt publishes a statement according to which the debt of the Cis-Leithan portion of the empire amounted, at the end of December, 1871, to 2,570,000,000 fl., being a decrease of 2,500,000 fl. as compared with the previous year. The “common” floating debt amounted to 373,500,000 fl.

RUSSIA.

According to a decree of the Governor of Poland, all Polish exiles returning home are assured of full pardon.

AMERICA.

By telegrams we learn at once the nature of the President's communication to the Senate, and of the new stipulation of the treaty, as well as the general reception which it has met with in America; though, for definite results, we are reminded we may yet have to wait a week. The new stipulation is briefly this:—That, since England objects to the indirect claims, and America still supports them in the present instance, but is not inclined to adopt the principle in future national contingencies, the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall put forward no claim for indirect losses before the existing arbitral board. It is believed by those best qualified to form a judgment that this view will be finally confirmed; but, as may be expected, the question has given rise to much discussion—the Presidential organs supporting the new stipulation, and the Opposition condemning it. It is stated that the Foreign Committee of the Senate is in favour of ratifying the supplementary article.

The President, on Wednesday, sent to the House of Representatives copies of the arbitration correspondence.

The Amnesty Bill, with Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Supplement, has been rejected by the Senate. The majority of the Senate Investigating Committee exonerate the War Department from any breach of neutrality by the sale of arms to France during the late war.

The regular Republican State Convention of New York has passed a resolution advising the renomination of General Grant.

Mr. Horace Greeley has retired from the management of the *New York Tribune* during the Presidential canvass. The National Woman's Rights Convention has nominated Miss Victoria Woodhull president and Fred. Douglas vice-president.

AUSTRALIA.

The mail brings news from Melbourne to March 28. Sir James McCulloch had resigned his seat in Parliament, and had left for England. The Theatre Royal, Melbourne, was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 20. The great majority of the elections in New South Wales had been unfavourable to the Government. The *Melbourne Argus* says:—“It will be at least some three months yet before the overland telegraph is completed, but it is hoped that a horse express, to connect the two ends of the line, will be organised and in operation in a few weeks.” The New Guinea expedition, which sailed from Sydney in the schooner Maria, was wrecked on an island of the Barrier Reef, and a large number of persons were lost.

Verdi has been named Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy.

Dr. F. Hiller has received the Order of the Lion from the Grand Duke of Baden.

Twenty persons have been killed in an explosion of petroleum and powder at Tripolizza, a town of the Peloponnesus.

Sir Richard Wallace is removing the late Marquis of Hertford's collection of pictures from Paris to Hertford House, Manchester-square.

Captain Webster Wedderburne, late 53rd Regiment, has received a bronze medal and diploma from the French Government for his services with the ambulance during the war.

The existence of diamonds in Queensland is considered highly probable, and the Government has offered £1000 reward to the discoverer of a paying field.

A schooner which has arrived at Copenhagen from Iceland reports that an earthquake occurred at Husavik, on the northern coast of the island, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th ult. Twenty houses were destroyed, but no lives were lost.

An amicable arrangement has been arrived at in the Berlin strike. At a meeting of the United Master Masons, Builders, and Carpenters, the conditions as to time and wages granted to the Eastern Trades Unions of Journeymen Masons and Builders were unanimously conceded. The day work is to consist of ten hours, and the rate of payment to be from 1½ to 1½ thaler. Work will, therefore, be resumed forthwith.

The figure-head of a large ship has been picked up near Fremantle, Western Australia, and has since been identified as having belonged to the Blue Jacket—a wool ship which was burnt on March 9, 1869, between the Falkland Islands and Cape Horn, on her voyage from New Zealand to England. The time occupied in traversing this 6000 miles was about two years and a half.

In consequence of stormy weather and a great accumulation of heavy ice the Newfoundland seal-fishing has this season been a most disastrous one. Twelve vessels have already been wrecked; and brief intelligence has just been received of a crowning disaster, the Greenock ship Huntsman having been totally destroyed by an ice-floe, with the loss of her captain and forty men out of a crew of sixty.

The foundation-stone of two new harbours were laid on the north side of the island of Jersey, last week—one being at Bonne Nuit and the other at Grève-de-Lecq. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the members of the States—the honours of Bonne Nuit being performed by Mr. Durell Lerrier, Lieutenant-Bailiff of the island; and at Grève-de-Lecq by Mr. John Aubin, one of the Judges of the Royal Court.

Bombay has lost Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a well-known Parsee merchant and local Peabody, who died on the 13th ult., at the age of fifty. His public benefactions alone exceeded £110,000. His later years were clouded by misfortune, owing to the general crash which overwhelmed Bombay in 1866. He was the first Parsee who had a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, and knighthood was conferred upon him by the King of Portugal, in acknowledgment of his benefactions at Damaun.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The French annexe of the International Exhibition was opened last Saturday.

The annual ball of the Somersetshire Society took place, on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms.

The first of this year's Promenades at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, was held on Wednesday.

The athletic sports of the scholars of Christ's Hospital are to be held at the school this (Saturday) afternoon.

There is to be a metropolitan volunteer field-day at Panshanger Park on Whit Monday.

The Foresters' Hall in Wilderness-row was inaugurated on Wednesday by a dinner—the Earl of Lichfield in the chair.

The annual conversazione of the members and friends of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held, on Wednesday evening, at the South Kensington Museum.

The grey brigade of metropolitan volunteers had a field-day at Wimbledon last Saturday. Lord Elcho said the next field-day was fixed for Saturday, June 1.

At a meeting of the Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, it was reported that during the past fortnight 4333 lb. of meat had been seized in the markets and slaughter-houses of the City and destroyed as unfit for human food.

A conversazione was held, on Wednesday, at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, when Miss Glyn (Mrs. E. S. Dallas) gave a reading, embracing several of her favourite scenes from the works of Shakspeare.

A Congregational Memorial Hall, to commemorate the ejected ministers who refused to subscribe the Act of Uniformity in 1662, having long been projected, the first stone was laid, yesterday week, at the site in Farringdon-street, by Mr. John Remington Mills.

According to the poor-law returns, the total number of paupers last week in the metropolis was 110,015, of whom 33,074 were in workhouses, and 76,941 received outdoor relief. Compared with the like week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 19,908. The number of vagrants relieved was 906.

The principal item in the varied programme of entertainments which the Crystal Palace Company offered to visitors last Saturday was "the great flower show."—A catshow was held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday. There were, as usual, a great many varieties, and some of the cats were of great beauty.

We have received the report for 1872 as to Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home. The total expenditure for the year has been £1701, and of this sum the large proportion of £1597 has been spent on the maintenance of the household at Woodford. Twelve hundred and thirty-four persons—men, women, and children—have enjoyed the full advantages of the Home.

The opening cruise of the Junior Thames Yacht Club took place, last Saturday, under the command of Vice-Commodore Fradgley, who hoisted his flag on board his new cutter Marian. Nearly fifty of the members dined at the Club-house, Greenhithe, in the evening. A small craft belonging to Mr. Tracey, of Dartford, a member of the club, was capsized by a sudden squall, and the owner was drowned.

At the London School Board, on Wednesday, an offer was made on the part of the pupils of the late Canon Mortimer to establish a scholarship in the City of London School, to be at the disposal of the London School Board. The only conditions they desired to impose were that the scholarship should bear the name of "The Mortimer Memorial Fund," and that it should be open to all public elementary schools.

A meeting of milliners and dressmakers' assistants was held in Portland-street Hall, last Saturday, for the purpose of confirming the rules of a union formed to resist the long hours of labour and systematic unpaid overtime. A benefit society for relief in times of sickness has also been started. Miss Emily Faithfull, who presided, expressed great sympathy with the movement, but counselled the utmost forbearance towards employers, who were often at their wits' end to resist the pressure of thoughtless customers.

At a crowded meeting of carpenters and joiners of the metropolis, held in St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, a resolution was passed with acclamation that the men employed by certain specified firms should leave work on Saturday, June 1, unless meanwhile the master builders assent to the nine-hours movement, and to an increase of pay from 8d. to 9d. per hour. The various speakers expressed regret that a strike should be imminent, but asserted that the conduct of the employers in refusing to meet the men and discuss the question amicably had left them no alternative.

There was a meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, yesterday week, of ladies and gentlemen who desire that women should vote for members of Parliament to thank the supporters of Mr. Jacob Bright's bill, and to reply to the arguments urged in the House of Commons against that measure. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., was in the chair; and the speakers included Miss Lydia Becker, Miss Rhoda Garrett, Mrs. Fawcett, and others.

In London 2133 births and 1250 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 164, and the deaths 227, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 39 from smallpox, 35 from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 83 from whooping-cough, 27 from different forms of fever (of which 4 were certified as typhus, 15 as enteric or typhoid, and 8 as simple continued fever), and 10 from diarrhoea. The deaths registered during the week included 55 of persons aged eighty years and upwards; of these, four were aged over ninety years, including the widow of a painter, who died in the St. Olave (Southwark) workhouse, at the age, as stated, of 104 years.

The Surrey Zoological Gardens have been reopened by Mr. F. Strange. An elegant theatre has been arranged in the building which was formerly the music-hall. Some of the wild beasts have already arrived. There is a painting erected on one side of the lake of the "Sultan's Summer Palace on the Bosphorus," by Messrs. Grieve and Son. The gardens have been tastefully laid out. Despite the weather on Monday, there was a large attendance. At six o'clock the opera concert took place in the hall, which was well filled. At the conclusion of the concert a pyrotechnic display took place on the lake. This was followed by a performance in the theatre of "The Sylvan Statue; or, The Festival of the Fauns," a classical extravaganza, by Mr. H. T. Arden and Mr. J. Milano.

The seamen of the port of London struck for an advance in the rate of wages, a few days ago, which has been conceded by some of the large shipowners, but refused by the smaller ones. Yesterday week from 800 to 1000 seamen formed, at the east end of London, in procession, and, headed by a brass band, marched past the offices of such of the shipowners as had granted the advance, giving three ringing cheers outside each, after which they proceeded to the Surrey side of the water to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the seamen who had lately arrived. On their return, the numbers having been somewhat increased, they held a meeting at the Albion Tavern, Ratcliffe-highway, for the purpose of forming themselves into a protection society.

The flower show opened on Wednesday, at the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, attracted a large number of visitors, among whom were the King of the Belgians and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The principal feature in the show, and that which, perhaps, most deeply interested the lady visitors, was the competition for the prizes offered for the most tasteful arrangement of flowers, fruit, and ornaments on dinner-tables. In class 1, the first prize (£30) for a dinner-table completely laid for twenty persons, open to any competitors, was won by Miss A. Hassard, of St. Ronan's Church-road, Upper Norwood; the second prize (£20) was awarded to Miss E. Blair, of No. 50, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. In class 2, for a dinner-table laid for twelve persons, these competitors changed places, Miss Blair gaining the first prize and Miss Hassard the second.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

Prince Arthur was in the chair at the annual dinner in aid of University College Hospital, held on Thursday week at Willis's Rooms. The subscriptions amounted to about £1300.

The Earl of Shaftesbury took the chair at the festival of the Home for Little Boys, which took place the same evening. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1300.

The annual festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund took place last Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness made an excellent speech in proposing "Prosperity to the Fund," and there were characteristic utterances by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and Mr. Alfred Wigan. Subscriptions were announced amounting to £640.

On the same evening the Duke of Argyll took the chair at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund. The list of speakers included Lord Houghton, Lord Buckhurst, Sir W. Codrington, Sir John Kaye, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The subscriptions amounted to £1500.

A crowded meeting of the friends of the Seamen's Christian Friend Society was held at the institution, opposite the London Docks, on Monday. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Brockman. The report by the secretary gave a most satisfactory account of the progress of the work.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Westminster presided at the annual meeting of the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, held at the school-rooms of St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street. The meeting was exceedingly well attended. Throughout the proceedings the speeches were rendered to the deaf and dumb by the sign language.

The annual meeting of the Band of Hope Union was held the same day at Exeter Hall. On the platform were ranged several hundred female members of bands of hope, dressed in white. The results that had been obtained by the bands were represented to be very encouraging.

Sir D. Gooch presided, the same night, at the annual meeting of the Railway Benevolent Institution. The list of subscriptions amounted to £1780.

On Wednesday afternoon the Duke of Edinburgh attended the 218th Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, when Divine service was performed under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. His Royal Highness was present at the annual dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall in the evening. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state. Subscriptions, donations, and legacies to the amount of over £6000 were announced.

The sixty-first anniversary festival of the Yorkshire Society School was celebrated at the Albion Tavern—the Archbishop of York in the chair.

The annual dinner of the friends of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution took place, on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot in the chair. The chairman read the list of subscriptions and donations, which amounted in the aggregate to upwards of £1000.

Count Beust, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, presided at the anniversary dinner of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in distress. A donation of £100 was announced from her Majesty, and it was stated that the Emperor of Austria had raised his subscription from £30 to £100 per annum.

A good example of liberality was announced at the annual meeting of Governors of the Hospital for Sick Children—the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. The hospital is about to be rebuilt, and the committee received an anonymous offer of £1000 from a person who wished to fit up a chapel in the institution, as a memorial of a beloved friend.

A great Conservative banquet was held, on Tuesday, in Canterbury. Over 400 gentlemen, chiefly county electors, dined together in the Music Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., who was supported by the leading Conservative county and borough members. A gallery at the end of the hall accommodated a large number of ladies.

ROYALTY AT THE ALBERT HALL.

The visit of their Majesties—namely, our Queen Victoria and the Empress Augusta of Germany—with their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, to the Royal Albert Hall, for the grand choral concert, on Wednesday week, was recorded in our Court news. An illustration shows the appearance of the Royal box, with its illustrious occupants, upon this occasion. Their Majesties, with Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, arrived at twenty minutes to five o'clock. They were received at the door by the Duke of Edinburgh. His Royal Highness, as well as Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince and Princess Teck, had come a short time before. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Lord Chamberlain conducted the Queen and the German Empress to the Royal box, where they took their seats with the Princes and Princesses. Upon the entrance of her Majesty, and again at her departure, the National Anthem (newly harmonised by M. Gounod) was sung by the chorus, accompanied on the great organ by Dr. Stainer, Sir John Goss's successor at St. Paul's Cathedral, whose performance of J. S. Bach's prelude and fugue in E flat, generally called "St. Ann's," her Majesty remained to hear, departing at the end of the first part of the concert. The hall to all appearance was as full as it could easily be—area, amphitheatre, great gallery, picture gallery, and balconies on each side of the organ seemingly crowded, while very few boxes in any one of the three tiers were unoccupied. It is computed that nearly 7000 people were present; and the spectacle was in the highest degree imposing. The chorus filled the orchestra to the roof. The lady singers were all placed in front, the gentlemen behind them crowding both sides of the organ. The total number of singers was 1134—346 sopranos, 194 altos, 236 tenors, and 358 basses, in two equal choirs. The performance has been described in our chronicle of musical affairs.

THE LITERARY FUND DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, on Wednesday week, was mentioned in our last. It took place at St. James's Hall. The chair was occupied by his Majesty Leopold II., King of the Belgians. The high table, at which his Majesty sat, with their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Cambridge, and with other persons of distinction, was at the upper end of the hall. Sixteen other tables were placed below, and the whole number of guests was nearly five hundred. The galleries and the dais behind the principal table were filled with ladies in evening costume, and in honour of the King many wore the Belgian colours. The stewards and a large proportion of the guests displayed the same colours in their coats. The band of the Royal Artillery was stationed in front of the dais, and during the evening played a selection of popular airs. Our illustration shows the scene at the upper table. King Leopold was in evening dress, and wore the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter and the collar of the House of Hohenzollern. On the right hand of the King were Earl Stanhope (president of the Fund), his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Count Beust, Baron Beaulieu, the Belgian Minister, the Italian Minister, Mr. Disraeli, the Archbishop of York, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Romney, and the Lord Mayor. On his Majesty's left hand were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and the Duke of Cleveland.

FESTIVITIES AT PATSHULL.

The twenty-first birthday of the Right Hon. William Heneage Legge, Viscount Lewisham, eldest son and heir to the Earl of Dartmouth, was celebrated at his father's mansion of Patshull, Staffordshire, near Albrighton, with three days' popular festivities. This noble old English family is descended from Thomas Legge, a citizen and merchant of London, who was Lord Mayor in the reign of Edward III., and lent the King a large sum of money for his wars in France. The grandson of Thomas Legge held important commands in Ireland; and each of those who came after him won some distinction. In the time of the Civil Wars a Colonel Legge, by his fidelity and bravery in the Royal service, earned a claim to a higher rank; and his son, George Legge, a naval officer of considerable renown, was created Baron Dartmouth in 1682. The second Baron was raised a step in the Peerage by Queen Anne; and the fifth Earl, William Walter Legge, born in 1823, is the present holder of the title and estates. He married Lady Augusta Finch, daughter of the Earl of Aylesford. Their son came of age on the 6th inst. The rejoicings began on that day, the Monday, and went on till the Wednesday night. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, Viscount Ingestre, and the Ladies Talbot, the Earl and Countess of Warwick and Lord Brooke, the Dowager Countess of Aylesford and many relatives of the family, the Mayors of Wolverhampton and Bridgnorth, Mr. Monckton, M.P., and Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P., were invited on the first day. Addresses and birthday gifts were presented to Lord Lewisham by the neighbours, tenants, and others, after which the company dined together in a temporary pavilion. On the second day, the Tuesday, there was a cricket-match between the Clown Cricketers and Lord Lewisham's team. In the evening there was a ball in the saloon and entrance-hall, to which about 250 of the tenantry and tradesmen and friends were invited. On the Wednesday the labourers were entertained. Both on the Monday and Tuesday there were fireworks and illuminations in the grounds about the hall, and morris and maypole dancers had been engaged to conduct rustic sports on Wednesday, but the weather was unfavourable. The illuminations, the decorations, and the apparatus for amusements in the park were provided by Mr. Dillon, of London.

Our Portrait of Dr. Moffat in last week's number was copied from a photograph by Mr. Frederick Hudson, of Ventnor.

A farmers' club for South Lancashire was formed at an influential meeting held at Warrington on Wednesday.

On Wednesday the troops in the Colchester garrison had a grand field-day under the command of Major-General Sir E. H. Greshed. The force consisted of the 10th Hussars, the 16th and 33rd Regiments of the Line, and the Essex Rifles Militia.

The gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, engaged, on Tuesday, in their annual athletic games on the lawn in front of the school. The sports were superintended by General Sir L. Simmons, governor of the academy. The prizes were presented by the Prince Imperial of France.

The Select Committee on the Patent Laws have agreed to a series of resolutions which they recommend as the basis of legislation on the subject. They do not suggest the granting of pecuniary rewards as a substitute for the temporary privilege conferred by letters patent, but they point out some instances in which the existing laws require improvement.



FESTIVITIES AT PATEHULL, STAFFORDSHIRE, FOR THE MAJORITY OF VISCOUNT LEWISHAM.



THE QUEEN, THE GERMAN EMPRESS, AND ROYAL PARTY, AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th inst., at Pendrea, Cornwall, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 8, Cambray, Cheltenham, the wife of T. W. Gascoigne Palmer, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Plantation Cottage, Amersham, the wife of George Weller, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Lyme View, Whalley Range, Manchester, Mrs. Walter Johnston, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at Dean House, Ryde, the wife of Hugh Meares, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Navarino-road, Hackney, the wife of George Loddiges, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Bilby Lawley, eldest son of Lord and Lady Wexford, to Lady Constance Mary Lascelles, eldest daughter of the Earl of Harwood.

On March 12, at St. Matthias's Church, Sydney, New South Wales, by the Rev. Dr. Barry, William Anthony Kingscote, son of the late Colonel Kingscote, of Kingscote, Gloucestershire, to Catherine Jeannette, youngest daughter of Robert Pringle, Esq., of Bective, Tamworth, New South Wales.

On the 9th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Frederick Matthias Whitehead, of Circus-street, Marylebone, to Zenobia Emily, youngest daughter of George Byford, Esq., of 5, Upton-road, St. John's-wood.

On the 11th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. Canon Jenkins, D.D., Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, cousin of the bride, Ralph Neville, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Edith Cranston, eldest daughter of Henry T. J. Macnamara, Esq., Judge of County Courts.

On the 10th inst., at Marylebone Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D., Edinburgh, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, M.A., of Regent-square Presbyterian Church, Alexander Guthrie, of San Francisco, California, to Mary, daughter of the late James Swanston, of Marshall Meadows, Berwick-on-Tweed.

DEATHS.

On the 18th ult., at Rampart-row, in the Fort, Bombay, Rustumjee Jamshejee Jejeebhoy, Esq., of dropsy, at the age of 49, deeply lamented.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, Northgate-street, Chester, Catherine, wife of J. B. Miller, Esq., and daughter of the late William Harwood Folliott, Esq., of Chester, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience.

On the 6th inst., at No. 94, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, Lieut.-Colonel Huntly Garden, late Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, aged 45.

On the 3rd inst., at 20, Lansdowne-crescent, Edinburgh, Georgiana Haldane widow of the late Walter Bruce, Esq., M.D. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25.

SUNDAY, MAY 19.
Whit Sunday. Ember week.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. R. W. Church, M.A.; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Canon in Residence; 7 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
St. James's, noon, the Very Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Dean of Windsor, and Lord High Almoner.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. G. Jepson; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, M.A., Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 8 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 20.
Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.
Probable Field-Day of Metropolitan Volunteers at Panshanger Park, Herts.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
London General Porters' Benevolent Association: Festival at the Crystal Palace.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.
Whit Tuesday.
Royal Institution, lecture, 2 p.m. (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races).
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Peace Society, 6.30 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., in the chair).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. S. Bourne on the Official Trade and Navigation Statistics; Mr. Clover on Tonnage Statistics, 1861-70).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Dinornis, &c.).
Royal Albert Hall, People's Concert, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.
Ember Day.
Trinity Term begins.
Full Moon, 11.8 p.m.
Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, begins 10.40 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 23.
Ember Day.
Princess Christian born, 1846.
Royal Albert Hall, grand concert, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Roscoe on the Chemical Action of Light).
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal School of Mines, Swinney lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).

FRIDAY, MAY 24.
Ember Day.
Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Linnean Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Clifford on Babbage's Calculating Machines, 9 p.m.).

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Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

A Large Engraving,

ENTITLED

SUNDAY MORNING,

DRAWN BY F. SMITH,

WILL BE ISSUED WITH

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

OF SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 25.

This Number will contain the following Illustrations:—
Hampstead-heath on a Holiday (Two-Page Engraving).
Spring in Covent-garden Market.

The Flower Sermon at St. Catherine Cree's on Whit Tuesday.
Vesuvius, from the Forum of Pompeii.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book: Antwerp.

Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire: Bird's-Eye View.

The New Baths, Barrow-in-Furness.

Statue of Mr. J. Ramsden, Mayor of Barrow-in-Furness.

Mary Winchester, the Little Girl held Captive by the Looshais.

Lalbourah's Gate, in the Looshai Country.

Irish Sketches: A Ferry on the Shannon.

Statue of George Kinloch, at Dundee.

"Butterflies": A Sketch of the Season.

Price of the Whole, Sixpence; or, by Post, Sixpence Halfpenny.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY
NEXT, MAY 20, and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT; PYGMALION AND GALATEA (142nd time); and a Fairy Extravaganza, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envy who Stole the King's Daughter, by H. J. Byron.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—GRAND SUBSCRIPTION
CONCERTS.—First Oratorio of the series, under the direction of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Handel's MESSIAH, will be performed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 22. Principal Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Tacey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Foli. Band and Chorus, 100 performers. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each; Boxes, from 2 to 4 gns.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Arena Stalls, 7s. 6d. each; Balcony Seats (front rows), 5s. each; Ditto (other rows), 4s. each; Organ Gallery, 3s. each; Gallery, 2s. 6d. each; now ready at 6, Exeter Hall; Royal Albert Hall; and all Music-sellers.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1872.—ADMISSION:—
On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 1s.; on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d., except on certain reserved days, which will be duly advertised.

WHITSUN WEEK HOLIDAYS at the
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

EVERY DAY in WHITSUN WEEK, ONE SHILLING.
Open from Ten to Six.

WHIT MONDAY.—PEOPLE'S CONCERT in the
ROYAL ALBERT HALL, at Three. Admission from the Exhibition, 6d. to 3s.

WHIT TUESDAY.—CONCERT RECITAL, under the
direction of Herr Paner, in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, TUESDAY, MAY 21, at 3.30 p.m. Admission—Amphitheatre, 2s.; Arena, 1s.; Balcony, 6d.; Orchestra, 6d.; Gallery, 4d. Half these prices only are charged to visitors to the Exhibition.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1872.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1872.—The LONDON
EXHIBITION of 1872 is OPEN DAILY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. The S.E. Entrance, in Exhibition-road, is Open from Eight a.m. to Season-Ticket Holders only.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1872.
There are FOUR ENTRANCES, Open from Ten a.m. to Six p.m.:—
1. South-east Entrance, in Exhibition-road.
2. North-east Entrance, in Exhibition-road.
3. North-west Entrance, in Prince Albert-road.
4. North Entrance, on east side of Royal Albert Hall.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—On WHIT MONDAY
AFTERNOON, at Three, and on Whit Tuesday Afternoon, at Three,

will give TWO EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES at ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, in addition to the regular performances each Night, at Eight. A new and brilliant Musical Programme has been prepared expressly for the Holidays.
Doors open for the Day Performances each Day at 2.30; Evening Ditto, at Seven.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
now designated the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
will give TWO EXTRA GRAND DAY PERFORMANCES on WHIT MONDAY and
WHIT TUESDAY Afternoons, at Three.

Every West-End Omnibus runs direct to the doors of the Hall.
Piccadilly.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
now designated the
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,
will give a series of Holiday Performances, as under:—
Whit Monday Afternoon, at Three; Whit Monday Night, at Eight.
Whit Tuesday Afternoon, at Three; Whit Tuesday Night, at Eight.
Wednesday Afternoon, at Three; Wednesday Night, at Eight.
Thursday Night, at Eight; Friday Night, at Eight.
Saturday Afternoon, at Three; Saturday Night, at Eight.
A new and most attractive Programme will be presented for the delectation of the Holiday Visitors.
Fountain, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Arena, 2s.; New Gallery, One Shilling.
Doors open for the Day Performances at Two; Evening Ditto, at Seven.
NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment
(great success), MY AUNT'S SECRET, by F. C. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The Ninth
Annual Show will OPEN, at the Agricultural Hall, SATURDAY, JUNE 1. Entries Close, May 21. Prize-List and Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Secretary. The Prize-List will be the same as last year. A Silver Cup, value Fifty Guineas, will be awarded to the best of the Four First-Prize Horses. Leaping Prizes will be given in Three Classes—namely, Ponies not exceeding 13 hands 3 in.; Horses, Cobs, not exceeding 15 hands; and for Horses of any height.

By order,
SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.
HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON.
ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, MAY 21.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace.
JAMES FAHRY, Secretary.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-
street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCO DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART in BLACK and WHITE.
NOTICE to ARTISTS.—It is intended to have an Exhibition of Drawings, Engravings, and Etchings in June next. Regulations can be had on application to the Secretary, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Sixty-eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at 5, PALL-MALL EAST, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTO-MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS of
the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Musical, Dramatic, and Medical Celebrities, by Fradelle and Marshall, will be OPEN to the Public, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, at their GALLERY, 230, Regent-street, W. Admission by private card.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of
WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. PALL-MALL GALLERY, 43, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's), Ten to six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

UNDER the Immediate Patronage of their Royal
Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES and the Royal Family.—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT begs to announce his ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, JUNE 17, FLORAL HALL, Covent-garden.

UNDER the IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE of H.R.H. the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—J. F. BARNETT'S ANCIENT MARINER and PARADISE AND THE PERIL, at his GRAND CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 20. Music, Titiens, Madame Sherrington, Madame Pacey, Mr. Verano Rigby and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Orchestra and Chorus, 350. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; at St. James's Hall, and Mr. J. F. Barnett, 41, Portland-road, W.

Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON has the honour to announce TWO MORNING CONCERTS, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, and on MONDAY, JUNE 24, these being the only Concerts at which Mlle. Christine Nilsson will appear during this season. On these occasions Mlle. Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following eminent artists: the French tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley; Pianoforte, Madame Arabella Goddard; Violin, Madame Norman-Nérada; Conductor, Sir Julius Benedict. Tickets at the principal Libraries, Music-sellers, and Concert Agents.

MR. SANTLEY'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—On
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 21, Mr. SANTLEY will give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, at which the following Artists will appear:—Vocalists: Mlle. Carlotta Patti, Madame Pauline Rita, Miss Abbie Whinery, Madame Florence Lancia, Miss Barriques, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Meybrick, and Mr. Santley. Pianoforte, Madame Norman-Nérada; Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Hallé. Conductors: Mr. Gant, Mr. Thoulless, Herr Maurice Strakosch, and Mr. Lindsay Soper. Sofa Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets, to admit four to Sofa Stalls, 11s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and at the usual Music Warehouses and Libraries.

MUSICAL UNION.—ALFONSO REGANO.—This gifted
youth is engaged, by request, a second time, at the Fourth Matinée. Alfred Jaell will arrive in London for the Fifth and Sixth, and Duvernoy will play a second time in June. Auer will arrive from St. Petersburg for the three last Matinées. Should not "L'Allegretto" be given at the Italian, I shall repeat my lecture and analysis of this Opera, which was attended by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience recently at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus.
J. ELLA, Victoria-square.

SAINTON begs to announce that his SECOND
MATINÉE OF CLASSICAL CHAMBER MUSIC will take place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on FRIDAY NEXT, MAY 24, to commence at Three o'clock. Instrumentalists—MM. Sainton, Amor, Zerbini, and Lasserre; pianoforte, Mons. Delaborde. Vocalists—Madame Pauline Rita and Signor Federico. Accompanist—Mr. Thoulless. Reserved Stalls, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Hall, Hanover-square Rooms; Messrs. Sainton, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park; and Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY
SCHOOLS.—The Lord Bishop of Ripon, V.P., will preside at the ANNUAL MEETING for the DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES and REWARDS to the former and present PUPILS (Girls), at the ASYLUM, Streatham-hill, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22, 1872, at Three o'clock. The Testimonials of those entitled to Rewards must be forwarded to the Secretary on or before May 15, 1872. Visitors admitted by Tickets. Funds are greatly needed.
R. H. EVANS, Secretary.
Office: 52, King William-street, E.C.

THE NATIONAL PRINTING and PUBLISHING
COMPANY (Limited). Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867. Capital, £25,000, in 12,500 Shares of £2 each. 10s. payable on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

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SECRETARY (pro tem).—T. H. Potter, Esq.
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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
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DUBLIN EXHIBITION (1872) of ARTS, INDUSTRIES, and MANUFACTURES, and LOAN MUSEUM OF ART TREASURES, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, will be OPENED, WEDNESDAY JUNE 5, 1872, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Tourist Tickets by all Railways.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX. on Monday last completed his eightieth year, and has nearly completed the twenty-sixth year of his reign, he having been elected on June 16, 1846. His history and his present position are so remarkable that the record of his birthday has naturally called forth a variety of disquisition, more or less instructive, upon both. However men may differ upon the subject of the Papacy—some holding that its existence is an unmitigated evil, and some regarding it as the great fortress of faith—few, we hope, are to be found who will be displeased at seeing the congratulations of Europe tendered to a kindly, accomplished, venerable priest, on his attaining, “by reason of strength,” fourscore years. We may add that if the “labour and sorrow” which are described to be companions of those so aged are still the lot of Pius IX., it is himself who has willed that it shall be so. For his labours are self-imposed, and unless the expressions of sorrow of which we often hear are in the nature of religious convention—for as Mrs. Browning writes,

Some people always sigh when thanking Heaven—the world does not comprehend the reason of his Holiness's affliction at a time when his ablest missionaries are excessively fervent in their declarations that at no period was the faith of Rome making more progress than now.

The life of the Pope has been full of incident. It is well known that the very handsome and gallant Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti was a soldier, and there may be some who can dimly recollect his appearance in the gorgeous uniform which was to be succeeded by far more splendid array. It would seem from his subsequent devoted conduct as a priest that his abandonment of the military profession was dictated by the highest considerations; but of course, after some sixty years, it is not a point on which we are likely to have exact information, and family reasons may have mingled with his motives. He is of noble race, and probably stood well with the Pontiff Pius VII., who sent him on a mission to Chili; but that country was not able to declare its independence until 1810, or to make it recognised until 1817, and it was after the recognition that Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti went to South America. Previously he had been doing priest's work in a way which commanded great admiration. The tiara of the restorer of the Jesuits passed in 1823 to Leo XII., and Mastai-Ferretti, who is stated to have discharged his Chili mission with great skill, was, on his return to Rome, appointed to an important administrative department by the Pope. We do not hear of him during the reign of Pius VIII., which was of only six years duration; but Pope Gregory XVI. sent him to Naples in the year of the dreadful cholera-plague, and here, again, Mastai-Ferretti made himself a good name by his courage and humanity. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Imola, and six years later he attained the highest glory which the Church of Rome can confer on living man.

Many of us can easily recall the sensation that was caused by its being known that a reforming Pope filled the chair of St. Peter. The more thoughtful, who, though unbigoted, felt that the idea implied an impossibility while Romanism was what it ever had been, and what its votaries boasted it ever would be, were greatly reproached for doubting whether real reforms would be the result of any movement at the Vatican. Nevertheless, it is certain that Pius, a man of the world as well as a priest, saw many of the hideous abuses of the system of which, he had become the head, and sincerely meant to abate them. But events moved too fast for him. Two years after his elevation came a French revolution, Rome rose in insurrection, and the new Pope fled to Gaeta. The National Assembly did what it could for his abolition as a Sovereign, but the Eldest Daughter of the Church came to his aid with powder and ball, and used them so vigorously that in April, 1850, the Pope, like Mary, “looked terrible again, and was again adored.” The same year England had her share of his attentions, and then was originated the Catholic hierarchy, against which at first the British Lion roared like Vesuvius, but which he now accepts with a grace like that of the chief lion in Rivière's wonderful “Daniel,” not even growling when an Archbishop of Westminster prays blessing on the banquet for which an Archbishop of York returns thanks. But again came troubles to the Pope, and, after a short and stormy period, Sardinia annexed an important part of his dominions. Still France held Rome for him, and his Holiness had ample time and perfect safety in which to decree the doctrine of the Conception, and to fulminate letters against many things preached by Magna Charta, Isaac Newton, and “the Book.” For nearly a year, 1866-7, the French were away from Rome, but in the latter year they returned, to be removed again in circumstances which we all recall. It is needless to speak of the conquests of Victor Emmanuel, now King of Italy. But the Pope has had his grand compensation, the Catholic world in council having—at least, in a way which satisfies his Holiness—declared that

Giovanni Mastai-Ferretti is invested with the attribute of Infallibility. From a Catholic point of view, therefore, we may surely say that a long life varied by trials, but generally passed amid imposing splendour and the amenities of a refined Court, has been crowned by a triumph too grand for characterisation by secular pen. Philosophy need not intrude, Protestantism may for a moment be silent, while Catholic Europe pays her homage to her spiritual King; and lips that would turn away from the Fisherman's ring may yet breathe a hearty wish that a placid evening may grace the life of a brave and good old man.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) week, at which were present the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Sydney, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster. Mr. J. G. Dodson, M.P., was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Mr. E. S. Harrison, Deputy Clerk of the Council, was present. The Marquis of Ripon and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster had audiences of her Majesty. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales arrived at the castle.

On Saturday last the Countess of Mayo had an interview with the Queen. The Hon. R. Bourke, who accompanied the Countess, was also received by her Majesty. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and the Marquis of Lorne arrived.

On Sunday the Queen, the Empress of Germany, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Stopford A. Brooke officiated. The Duke of Edinburgh remained to luncheon, and afterwards returned to London.

On Monday the Empress of Germany took her departure from the castle. The Queen, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Empress to the railway station, and took leave of her Imperial Majesty. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for London. Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud of Wales left the castle for Chiswick.

On Tuesday Prince and Princess Christian partook of luncheon with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the castle for Balmoral. Prince Leopold is suffering from the effects of the late sprain of his knee. His Royal Highness was conveyed in an invalid chair from the carriage to the saloon of the train. Her Majesty travelled by a special train, leaving Windsor at ten minutes to eight o'clock. The Royal travellers partook of tea at Leamington, and at half-past nine the following morning partook of breakfast at Peth. The Queen arrived at Balmoral Castle at half-past three o'clock.

Her Majesty's dinner parties at Windsor Castle previously to her departure for the Highlands included the Empress of Germany, the King of the Belgians, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the German Ambassador and Countess de Bernstorff, the Belgian Minister and Baroness de Beaulieu, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Ely, Countess Schultenburg, Viscountess Clifden, Lord and Lady Bloomfield, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, the Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., Earl Granville, Count Fürstentstein, the Earl of Kenmare, Viscount Sydney, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and M. Jules Devaux. The choir of St. George's Chapel sang in the corridor during the Queen's dinner yesterday (Friday) week, and on Saturday her Majesty's private band played in the drawing-room after dinner, before the Empress of Germany, the members of the Royal family, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. Lieutenant-General Viscount and Viscountess Bridport and the Hon. Miss Hood, Colonel H. and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, Lady Cowell, and Mr. Sahl were also present.

The Queen has conferred the first class of the Order of Victoria and Albert upon the Empress of Germany.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport has succeeded Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. de Ros as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

A Levée was held on Monday by the Duke of Edinburgh, at St. James's Palace, on behalf of the Queen. Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal and Prince Suleiman were present at the court. The customary state ceremonial was observed. Upwards of two hundred presentations were made.

The Empress of Germany arrived at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, from Windsor Castle. Her Imperial Majesty has visited the Crystal Palace, the Royal Academy, and other exhibitions of the Fine Arts. The Empress has been entertained by Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the German Ambassador and Countess Bernstorff, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Mr. and Mrs. Holford. Her Imperial Majesty has also paid numerous visits to the members of the Royal family, and to various members of the aristocracy. The Empress left London on Tuesday for Ostend, en route for Potsdam.

The King of the Belgians has during the week visited the International Exhibition, the Peabody Houses in Blackfriars-road, the Horticultural Exhibition, the principal clubs, and various other places of interest. His Majesty has also received and paid numerous visits, and has been entertained by various members of the nobility.

The Duke of Edinburgh will dine with the Fishmongers' Company to-day (Saturday).

Prince Arthur, honorary Colonel of the London Irish Rifles, will present the prizes won by the corps during the past season, on Monday next, at Westminster Hall.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are now open.

Mr. Waters, Q.C., has accepted the office of county chairman of Waterford, thereby vacating his seat for Malloy.

Mr. William Cornwallis West is gazetted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Denbigh, in the room of the late Mr. Biddulph.

The Lord Mayor has received £1000, subscribed by members of the Stock Exchange, on behalf of the fund being raised for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The seamen's strike at Southampton may be said to have ended, most of the crews having expressed their willingness to accept the terms offered by the steam-ship companies.

Killiganoon House, Truro, the seat of Mr. Thomas Simmons, was destroyed by fire yesterday week; and Somerville House, Navan, in the county of Meath, the residence of Baron Athlumney, was greatly injured by fire last Saturday.

“NOTHING IN THE PAPERS.”

The correspondence on the subject of the selection of an architect to work with Mr. Penrose for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral is interesting, and the subject itself is most important. It is no light matter to confide the grandest Italian temple in the world—I use the language of high authority—to the hands of modern architects. But while saying this I would utterly disclaim belief in the doctrine that we have no architects worthy the name, and I would enter my humble protest against the system of indiscriminate abuse of every structure raised by men who suffer under the misfortune of not having been born three hundred years ago. This by-the-way. Mr. Burges, whose remarkable talents are recognised among the profession he adorns, has been associated with Mr. Penrose for the St. Paul's work; but it is put forth—fairly, I think—that the former gentleman is avowedly a disciple of what may be called, for the purposes of argument, Mediaevalism; and language of his has been cited to show that he might not be expected to treat Sir Christopher Wren's ideas with due reverence. He appears to have used the ugly word “abominations” in reference to Wren's “details,” but he hastens to declare that he is not so blind as not to regard Sir Christopher as one of the greatest of English architects. Mr. Burges states that he has studied coloured decoration in Italy and classic art in Athens. The new Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Church, who writes of his cathedral in words that do him honour, says that he should feel himself unworthy of being in any way connected with St. Paul's if he could be insensible to the grandeur and majesty of the noblest Italian church on this side the Alps, and that it would be barbarous to introduce a Gothic spirit into its decoration. This declaration is welcome because it appears to have been necessary; but I hope that I shall not be thought to use language of exaggeration when I say that to me it is absolutely shocking that it should be needful to assert the glory of St. Paul's Cathedral, or to assure Englishmen that it shall not be maltreated. Is there no seriousness or reverence among us, that it is possible to conceive St. Paul's as a thing to try experiments upon? There is no superstition in feeling indignant at the idea, but I will not say what there is in not feeling it. That Messrs. Burges and Penrose will approach their task in a right spirit, and will execute it with the utmost conscientiousness, I cannot see any reason to doubt; but the afflicting thing is that we actually have to listen to controversy as to whether there is a chance of the commission of a crime which would more than balance all the mechanical triumphs of the age. Even Herostratus was content with burning the temple; he did not commit the profanity of altering it into something else.

The Hanging Committee and the Council of the Royal Academy must have been edited by a piece of art-news from Paris. Mlle. Jacquemard, the distinguished artist, painted a portrait of M. Thiers, and the jury of the Exposition duly hung it. But the lady went in to see how her work looked, and was dissatisfied with its position and with the neighbourhood in which it was placed. Therefore, with courageous promptitude, she ordered the servants of the Exposition to take down her picture, and to hang it elsewhere, with a surrounding of landscapes. Her act, of course, had to be considered by the authorities, and they decided that, though it was particularly irregular, the picture should remain in its new position, because of the illustrious character of the subject. I believe the story of Gessler's hat is proved to be as utter a myth as most legends, but no sceptic will be able to destroy the evidence that to M. Thiers's chocolate-coloured frock-coat the artists of Paris were bidden, in 1872, to bow down, and there was no Tell upon the boulevards.

Castro and his friends are determined that the journalist shall not preserve silence about him until he reappears in the dock. He is going to “stump” the provinces. The tour began at Alresford on Tuesday, when Castro appeared in the yard of the Swan Inn, and delivered a speech in which he asserted that he was not a villain, an impostor, or a scoundrel, allegations which, of course, he had a right to make, but in which speech he charged Lord Bellevue with perjury and conspiracy, and called Chief Justice Bovill a biased man, not fit to sit on the bench. Castro in another harangue boasted that he had insulted the Judge in court, and had not been committed for doing so. Messrs. Baigent and Guildford Onslow were his companions, and the latter said they were going to show Castro at Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, and Bradford “for the purpose of engaging the public voice in the form of fair play.” A mere record of these eminently decent proceedings may suffice without comment, but there is no longer any other reason for reticence on the part of those who are disgusted with them, except the fact that such things are not pleasant subjects to treat. Mr. Spofforth has actually thought it worth while to describe as “untrue” Castro's insolent assertion that he caused Mr. Rose to withdraw from the case, which that gentleman notoriously flung up, but such contradiction was unnecessary. Mr. Onslow said that but for the working classes “Sir Roger” would still be in gaol. That is to say, “but for the subscriptions of the most ignorant and credulous part of the community.” It is satisfactory to come upon one grain of truth.

Mr. Justice Bramwell, the other day, gave a sentence which may have a wholesome effect. It will be recollected that a poor woman, merely for giving evidence before Mr. Hardman, which helped to convict a scoundrel, was watched for hours by a couple of female ruffians, and when she ventured out at dark for some food, was set upon and so brutally used that, in addition to other injuries, one of her eyes was completely destroyed. The two wretches, however, were arrested, and, having been tried and found guilty, Mr. Justice Bramwell, without the slightest sentimentality or regret that in their womanly zeal for an erring friend (who had, perhaps, been led into crime by defective education), said that he felt no pity for them, and he showed that he spoke the truth by giving them what is called penal servitude for life. This means, however, twenty years, unless a criminal misconducts himself. Thereupon one of the hags flew upon the other, got her down, and probably would have left her much in the same condition as the victim of their united zeal, but for the warders. The incident has not, hitherto, been quite explained. The attack is attributed to a revengeful feeling on the part of the bigger and stronger woman, and that she accused the other of having brought her into the dock. But it seems that the fiercer tigress, enraged beyond words at getting her deserts, glared round her in fury, and, seeing that the other was moved to something like contrition, and was certainly sobbing, became exasperated at the sight, and flung herself madly upon her unworthy friend. The latter will probably be released at the end of the term above mentioned. It will be matter of regret if the other should again be loosed on society. It is satisfactory that the case has been tried by a Judge who knows his duty to society.



DINNER OF THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND: THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN THE CHAIR.



HOLIDAY TIME: BOOKING FOR AN EXCURSION-TRAIN.

"THE REVEILLE."

This well-conceived and effective picture by Mr. Houston of the Scottish Academy carries us back to the eventful Civil Wars of Charles I.'s time. It represents, as we may suppose, the morning of the battle of Marston Moor or Naseby, Edgehill or Newbury. The Royalist forces have taken the field in strength, they have pitched their tents and erected their huts, their cannon are in position on the rising ground, and their smouldering bivouac fires mark the disposition of the army over the plain as the earliest light of dawn breaks along the horizon. Some figures of the nearer groups are seen to be awake—early risers these; perhaps they are keeping sentinel-watch, perhaps they have not slept from the night's carouse. But, whether sleeping or watching, all must start into life though the lark has hardly yet proclaimed the morn. Cromwell may be not far off stealing a march with his Roundheads after wrestling in prayer through the night. So the silvery clangour of the Reveille must be shrilled over the plain to summon the loyal defenders of the future martyr to Divine Right. Like the notes which, as Shakspeare has it, shall summon to heaven or to hell, the trumpet now calls to life or death, to victory or defeat, to glory or shame. Whatever the event of the fight, the King's trumpeter is certainly a more picturesque figure than could be found among the cropped, buff-jerked Ironsides on the other side, as he proudly stands, mantled in velvet, swathed with silk, laced and plumed, and with the splendidly embroidered banneret of his silver trumpet all glittering and shimmering, in ruddy reflection of the still brightly-burning bivouac fire.

TICKETS FOR AN EXCURSION-TRAIN.

The Whitsuntide holiday week usually sends a crowd of people at an early hour of the morning to each of the principal railway stations in London, whence they are to start by the cheap excursion-trains for the seacoast places of refreshment on the shores of Kent nor Sussex, or for the North and West of England, according to the amount of time and money at their disposal, or perhaps the invitations they have received from their country friends. It is an interesting sight to watch this gathering of happy pilgrims in quest of harmless and healthy pleasure, and to see the care they take to keep each family party together, in the restless throng which continually enters and passes out, going on to the platform, as the hour draws near for the appointed departure of the train. At the Ludgate-hill and Victoria stations of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, for example, one may observe the manner in which the host of Margate excursionists is wont to muster upon these occasions; and one cannot but wish them a bright day of fine sunshiny weather, and no disagreeable accident or fit of ill temper to spoil its free enjoyment. The process of getting their tickets, at the little trap-window of what is still called "the booking-office" (as though places in the train were booked like those in the old stage-coach), is apt to be a little tedious when hundreds are waiting to be served. It would be got through in less than half the time, and with the saving of much needless bustle, if each traveller would first ascertain, from the placard on the wall, exactly what he or she will have to pay, and would then take out of his or her portemonnaie the shillings and sixpences required, to be held in the hand ready for the clerk on approaching the office-window. Ladies who have to extract the sum demanded from a deep pocket or reticule, in the narrow passage behind the barrier-rail, while grievously encumbered with a parasol, a veil, a parcel of sweet biscuits, a camp-stool, a black leather bag, and the skirts of the dress and petticoat, seem to be worthy objects of compassion. But nobody can help an unprotected female under these circumstances, for how can the stranger expect to be trusted?

NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the decision of the Cup all interest in the Chester meeting disappeared, and the sport on the last two days was very moderate. The Leopard was probably the best two-year-old that ran on the Roodee; but he proved incapable of giving away weight, and succumbed to a sister to Wenlock and The Tester, a neatly-named son of Saccharometer, when attempting to do so. Hawthornden, who has done little enough since he defeated Kingcraft for the St. Leger, won a race; and in the Queen's Plate Agility gave another proof that Lord Glasgow was one of the dearest of M. Lefevre's numerous purchases. The objection to Inveresk for the Chester Cup has, of course, furnished a fruitful topic of conversation. Betting is decidedly in favour of the judge's verdict being confirmed; and, even should the winner lose the stakes, there seems little doubt that he will get the bets.

With the exception of the two-year-old running, there was little of interest at the Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, and the attendance was unusually meagre. The Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate—in which Cremorne made such a successful début last year—was the chief event of Tuesday. It brought out a field of eighteen; and Glowworm, by Young Melbourne—Twilight, had no difficulty in beating Faraday, a son of Lecturer and Queen of the Vale, and the rest. M. Lefevre had a great day on Wednesday, and succeeded in winning four of the seven races. The most important of these was the Derby Trial Plate, run over the last mile and a half of the B. C., in which Ravenshoe at last got back a little of his long price, and Chopette showed conclusively that she cannot stay; for, though in receipt of 15 lb. for the year, and pulling double at a mile and a quarter, she had not an effort left at the finish. On the strength of Ravenshoe's success, his stable companion, Drummond, was heavily backed for the Derby down to 12 to 1; but, as he founded his reputation solely on running Chopette to half a length, her defeat ought surely to have exercised a depressing effect on his market stats.

The cricket season has now fairly commenced, and one or two curiosities in the way of small scores have been recorded. In a match between the M.C.C. and Hertfordshire, the club eleven, which included Mr. W. G. Grace, were all put out for 26; but "the champion" obtained 75 at his second attempt, and materially assisted to secure a victory by five wickets. Surrey, "under entirely new management," has begun well by beating the M.C.C. by five wickets. Mr. W. G. Grace and a strong team succumbed for 16 at their first attempt, and only put together 71 at their second, the bowling of Southerton proving unusually destructive, while Marten also took several wickets.

The first of what will probably be an annual athletic competition between North and South took place, on Monday last, at Sheffield. There were nine events, and four fell to each side, the ninth (a three-mile walking-race) resulting in a dead heat between T. R. Hogg (L.A.C.) and H. W. Steib (Preston G.C.). Perhaps the best performances took place in the 100-yards and quarter-mile races. In the former, W. A. Dawson (Halifax) scored a victory for the North, and in the latter A. W. Brodie (L.A.C.) decisively beat J. C. Clegg (Sheffield).

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

If a judgment is to be formed from the aspect and the demeanour of both Houses of Parliament on that eventful evening of the week when the Government was to unboss itself on the subject of the negotiations under the Washington Treaty, seldom has there been an occasion on which such intense interest has been felt. Taking, as according to precedence bound, the Chamber of Peers first, it may be said that the aspect of things was such as makes the House appear at once festive and august. When the Peers muster in force, and when, in the crowd, the angularities which in many instances characterise personal appearance are toned down and lost, perhaps because of its novelty, the condition of the area of the House is imposing. Then the gathering thick on the steps of the throne of so many men notable in their way insensibly impresses the more or less indifferent with a feeling of the importance of the occasion; while the many-hued fringe of ladies in the gallery softens the otherwise severity of the scene, if it does not illuminate the whole place. It was to one of these chartered audiences of the Lords that Lord Granville rose to tell his tale of diplomacy, and, at least, to indicate its result. There might have been conceived from his manner that he was encouraged and strengthened by a knowledge that he had something satisfactory to say; but he by no means forewent the development of those qualities of tact, suave converse, and good-humour which are so common with him. As Foreign Secretary, he had much to say that was in its nature personal; but, while he did not by any means belittle his share in what had been done, he did preserve a judicious impersonality; and so, on the whole, his speech was an eminent success, and its effect on the House obviously satisfactory. There was a pause when he sat down, because, owing to the intervention of his crucial motion, demanding the suspension of the negotiations under the Treaty, Earl Russell was technically master of the situation, and, in answer to an appeal as to what he meant to do, he spoke. It is devoutly hoped that something may occur with regard to the records of that speech which may have the effect of "blotting it out for ever." He seemed to be under the influence of personal annoyance and mortified vanity, and that to such an extent as to induce him to do exactly that which everyone had been urged not to do—that is, to avoid anything which might tend to irritate the Senate of the United States, with whom now the happy termination of the negotiations entirely rests. Of the language which he used we forbear to say anything, for aught that might be said must be forcible in no ordinary degree; and all that need be added is that surprise, astonishment, and perhaps indignation, must have been felt by the audience which he was addressing, if any deduction is to be made from the ominous silence which prevailed while he spoke, and which was not broken when he sat down.

The belongings of the House of Commons are not so well calculated for an appearance which is imposing; the space is too cramped, and there is too much huddling together for such an aspect. Nevertheless, there was a good deal that was impressive when Mr. Gladstone rose to do his office as expounder of the situation. At once the whole House intensified itself into the most absolute silence that can be conceived; everyone seemed to endeavour to keep motionless, so that there would not be even a rustle to disturb the special acoustical process which was going on. There were no sidelong marks of interest at particular passages, such as nods, turning of heads, or whispers; all was stillness; the attitudes into which men had fallen when the speech began were preserved nearly to the last; and there were only two cheers—one when the announcement was made that, so far as the two Governments of England and the United States were concerned, a happy agreement had been arrived at, and when Mr. Gladstone ceased to speak. As regards that gentleman, nothing was wanting on his part to make his utterance a success. Unusually calm in demeanour, precise and unpleonastic in his phraseology, he was yet earnest and even cheery; and though his manner was somewhat subdued, as contrasted with his usual manner when he speaks, there was a light in his eye which augured confidence in the result of his communication to the House. As to Mr. Disraeli, he seemed fully impressed with the gravity of the moment; but he did not therefore adopt that rather pompous and somewhat turgid language to which he is prone when he is playing leader specially and particularly, but he adopted a simplicity of speech and a tone which were worthy of his position, and which tended, no doubt, to bring about the opinion which is general, that in this national crisis the chiefs of the Opposition have risen to the height of their position. The House was breaking up buoyantly, when out of the confusion there arose a plaintive cry of "Oh, the adjournment!" whereupon everyone stopped short where Mr. Gladstone stood like a statue, until he, with a smile, gave the assurance that the "direct claim" for the holidays would be ratified.

PARLIAMENT.

Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone made their promised statements in reference to the Alabama Claims Treaty negotiations on Monday night. Both were full and explicit. The Government had resolved not yet to present any papers on the subject. Earl Granville reviewed the earlier negotiations, and defended the delay which took place in objecting at first to the indirect claims. Then he showed that he had written to Mr. Fish requesting that the indirect claims might be withdrawn. Mr. Fish replied, arguing that they were within the scope of the treaty, and must be adhered to. Earl Granville, in a very long despatch, argued against this view, and showed that the treaty would not bear the construction put upon it; to which Mr. Fish replied, still upholding the claims. However, at this time a proposition was made by America that an arrangement might be come to, and this was taken up, but did not get on very well, until at last the American Government proposed that the suggestion should be embodied in a supplementary article to be submitted to the United States Senate for approval. This has been done, and we shall soon hear what the Senate has decided. If the article be accepted, the arbitration will go on. Both Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone urged that there should be no discussion at present. Earl Russell postponed his motion on the subject, and, after a few words from the Earl of Derby, the matter dropped in the Lords. In the Commons Mr. Disraeli promptly acceded to the Premier's request, and no discussion took place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the House went into Committee on the Intoxicating Liquors Licensing Bill. Clause after clause was minutely debated, and the bill was passed through Committee. The Consolidated Fund (£6,000,000) Bill was brought up from the Commons and read the first time. The Church Seats Bill and the Prison Ministers Bill were read the third time and passed. The Party processions (Ireland) Act Repeal Bill was passed through Committee.

In a brief sitting on Saturday the Consolidated Fund Bill was read the second and third time, and passed.

On Monday the Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Consolidated Fund (£6,000,000), the Public Parks (Ireland), the County Buildings (Loans), the West Indies (Encumbered Estates), the Marriages (Society of Friends), and the Pensions. Earl Granville then made the promised statement on the American question. Earl Russell, the Earl of Derby, and the Duke of Richmond briefly spoke, and the House adjourned until the 31st inst.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the House going into Committee yesterday week, Sir C. Adderley made a motion that all schools supported by the public money should be placed under the Education Department, and that reformatory schools should be stripped of their penal character. After a brief discussion, the motion was negatived without a division. The House was counted out whilst Mr. Delahanty was calling attention to the representation of Ireland.

On Monday Mr. Gladstone described the position of the American negotiations. The consideration of the report of the Ballot Bill was taken up, and, after some discussion of proposed amendments, the report was received, and the bill ordered for the third reading. The Chancery Funds Bill was recommitted, after some discussion, and passed through Committee. The Irish Church Act Amendment Bill was read the third time and passed, after some opposition by Mr. Newdegate. The Committee on the Scotch Education Bill was fixed for June 3. Several bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned till the 27th inst.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DEVELOPMENT OF BELIEF AND CUSTOM.

Mr. Edward B. Tylor, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Tuesday week, by alluding to the difficult problem of finding the limits of independent invention of the same idea or usage among different nations. Men are so much alike in mental constitution that the operation of similar causes often produces extraordinary coincidences. As examples Mr. Tylor adduced two stories of visits made in trances to the world of spirits—one in New Zealand and the other among the North American Indians—in both of which it was stated that the visitor could not return to the mortal world if he ate of the food of the spirits. The idea that animals and men on earth have a divine archetype, or ancestor, of colossal size in the spirit world, termed "elder-brother," is found among North American Indians and Russians. Mr. Tylor said that most notions and habits accepted by savages may be wrong and foolish, but from their point of view they are rational and intelligible, and may be well explained by the doctrine of natural selection. They are seldom made afresh, but are inherited from past generations or developed into something more advanced. As an example he traced the origin of the harp to the musical bow of the savage, noticing the harps of Egypt, Assyria, and India; and, as another example of the survival of ancient habit, he alluded to the occurrence in the poetry both of the savage and civilised world of metre, rhyme, and nonsense-choruses, such as "Tra-la-la." In connection with the savage notion that spirits consume the food offered to them he referred to our statute 1 James I., cap. 12, which made it felony to entertain or feed any evil spirit. In conclusion, he said that all ideas and customs should be studied ethnologically, and traced up from their rudiments in the lowest grade of civilisation, for without such acquaintance with their development and survival it is impossible to understand the meaning and grounds of modern civilised opinions and habits. Our limited space prevents our giving more of his interesting illustrations.

LATENT HEAT OF LIQUIDS AND GASES.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., in his fifth lecture, on Thursday week, resumed his exposition of the modern theory of the causes of the evolution of heat in a gas by its compression and the production of cold by its dilatation, which he simplified by familiar illustrations; and he showed, by philosophical reasoning, that the absolute zero of temperature is really 273 deg. below the zero of the centigrade scale. He then proceeded to give some experimental illustrations of the latent heat of liquids, gases, and vapours. By means of the galvanometer and the thermo-electric pile, he proved that heat is consumed and cold produced, in various degrees, when bodies such as sugar, common salt, and nitre are dissolved in water; and that heat is evolved in the reverse process, crystallisation. The chilling effect of the evaporation of water, alcohol, and ether was also shown; and mercury was completely frozen by the extreme cold produced by the evaporation of liquid nitrous oxide gas and of carbonic acid gas, the latter being shown in the form of snow. Among other striking illustrations were Dr. Wollaston's cryophorus, or ice-carrier, in which water is frozen through the abstraction of heat by its own vapour; and the invisible watery vapour, in a glass cylinder, was transformed to a beautiful cloud when the temperature was lowered.

METEORITES.

Mr. Nevil-Storcy-Maskelyne, M.A., chief of the mineralogical department in the British Museum, began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on the 10th inst., by reading descriptions of the fall of meteorites in different parts of the world, and then proceeded to comment on their general phenomena—i.e., height (maximum, 120 miles), velocity (from eighteen to thirty-four miles a second), great heat, intense light, and violent explosive force, the heat being probably due to the velocity being retarded by passage from a very rare medium to our denser atmosphere. Meteorites were classified as siderites (principally iron), siderolites (iron and stone), and aerolites (mostly stone). Referring to specimens, Mr. Maskelyne noticed their fragmentary form, incrustations, pitted surface, and want of compactness; and he represented on the screen their internal crystalline structure, as revealed by the microscope; the peculiar spherules, sometimes broken, with the fissures filled up, being especially noticed. The chemical composition of meteorites was set forth in tables, including about one third of all the known elements, and the spectra of some were exhibited by the electric light. After alluding to the periodicity of these phenomena and their possible relation to comets, Mr. Maskelyne noticed some of the theories respecting their origin; not proposing any himself. He considered them to be probably cosmic; but their velocity, he thinks, is incompatible with a lunar or sub-lunar origin, and their chemical constitution differs from that of the sun, according to our present knowledge. The president, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., was in the chair, supported by his friend Mr. Gladstone, the Premier.

THE STAR-DEPTHS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, hon. secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, gave his fifth and concluding lecture on Saturday last. After paying a tribute to the memory of Sir John F. Herschel, on the anniversary of his death, Mr. Proctor proceeded to consider the various theories of the universe which have been advanced by Copernicus, Kepler, Huyghens,

Wright, Kant, Lambert, Michell, the Herschels, and the elder Struve. He dwelt especially on the erroneous conceptions which prevail respecting Sir William Herschel's theories, pointing out that these views, belonging to three distinct epochs of a long observational career, are commonly associated together in our books of astronomy. Mr. Proctor then discussed the views to which his own researches led him, and described the method which he had adopted—that of rendering obvious to the eye, on charts, what had hitherto been embodied in star catalogues and tables of figures; and he concluded by remarking that, so far from tending to reduce our conceptions of the universe, it should rather be regarded as enhancing its wonders, showing our sidereal system to be infinitely more extended, more varied in structure, and fuller of life and motion than had hitherto been supposed.

Professor Clifford, M.A., will give a discourse on Babbage's Calculating Machines, at the next Friday meeting, May 24.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Since her reappearance, on Saturday week, as "Dinorah," Madame Adelina Patti has repeated that character and others that have been for some seasons among the chief attractions at this establishment. As Rosina, in "Il Barbiere," and Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni," the great artist has again displayed her exceptional gifts and accomplishments, together with an enhanced degree of vocal power. In the last-named opera Mlle. Brandt was the Elvira, this being the second appearance of the lady, who made her debut here as Leonora, in "Fidelio." Similar merits were displayed in her new assumption to those which we have already recognised in our former notice of the singer. As Donna Anna Madame Saar again evidenced that dramatic power and earnest declamation which were observable on her first appearance as the Queen in "Hamlet."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

Signor Campanini repeated his performance as Gennaro, in "Lucrezia Borgia," on Thursday week, with a renewal of the success which attended his debut in that character, on the previous Saturday, as already recorded. Last Saturday brought back Mlle. Kellogg after an absence of four years in her native America. It was in the short autumn season of 1867, at the old Her Majesty's Theatre, that this lady was first heard in London; and she was again engaged in the next year by Mr. Mapleson, on the removal of his establishment to Drury-Lane Theatre. The favourable reception of Mlle. Kellogg on these occasions will no doubt be paralleled during this season, judging by the applause which greeted her on her reappearance and throughout her performance of Saturday, when she sang the light, graceful music of Donizetti's opera with fully the same charm and brilliancy as during her former engagements here. The well-known "O luce di quest'anima" was so excellently given as to call forth special demonstrations of applause, and an encore was persisted in to the interruption of the music which followed. The characters of Pierotto and the Prefect were, as in recent seasons, admirably filled by Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Signor Agnesi; and Signor Rota, the new baritone already spoken of, sang and acted very finely as Antonio. Signor Borella was an active and demonstrative Marquis; Signor Vizzani sang well as Carlo, the lover of Linda; and Mlle. Bauermeister and Signor Rinaldini efficiently completed the cast.

On Tuesday Mlle. Carlotta Grossi, of the Berlin Imperial Opera-house, was to have made her first appearance here as Margarita di Valois in "Les Huguenots," but was prevented by sudden indisposition, and the part was filled at short notice by Mlle. Bauermeister. The cast in other respects was the same as in the performance recently noticed.

The reopening of the Opéra Comique in the Strand, under the management of Signor Montelli, has already been recorded. The performances of that occasion—Donizetti's "La Fille du Régiment," with Madame Marie Cabel as Maria; and Paer's "Le Maître de Chapelle"—have been repeated, and were followed by Boieldieu's "La Dame Blanche"—the best of the many works of the genial composer, who immediately preceded Auber in the development of French opera. The character of Jenny was sustained by Mlle. Emma Nelly, the young lady who made a successful debut here in Paer's little opera just mentioned. Other characters in "La Dame Blanche" were as follow:—George, M. Engel; Gaveston, M. Marion; Dickson, M. Colin; M'lrton, M. Guillet; Gabriel, M. Vincent; and Marguerite, Madame Gerbee. The enterprise, if carefully conducted and efficiently fulfilled, deserves success; and we shall watch its progress with interest. Auber's "L'Ambasadrice" is the next work promised.

The sixtieth season of the Philharmonic Society is now half over, the fourth concert having taken place on Monday last, when Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor and Beethoven's in F (No. 8), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," and Auber's to "Masaniello" were finely performed by the band, directed by Mr. Cusins. M. Delaborde played, with brilliant execution and energetic impulse, the greatest of all piano-forte concertos, that by Beethoven in E flat, known as the "Emperor," and Bach's organ toccata in F, both on the new "CC Pedal Grand" of Messrs. Broadwood. The vocalists were Mlle. Carlotta Patti and Herr Walter, the latter a first appearance here. In the air of Tamino, "Dies Bildnis," from Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and in two German Lieder, by Riedel and Rubinstein, Herr Walter displayed a tenor voice of fine quality and much expression and sentiment, and was greatly applauded.

The New Philharmonic Concerts of this year alternate between orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall and chamber concerts at St. George's Hall. At the second orchestral concert the principal features were Spohr's symphony known as the "Power of Sound," Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and Dr. Hiller's piano-forte concerto in F sharp minor, both finely played—the former by Herr Heermann, from Frankfort, the latter by Miss Kate Roberts. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was the vocalist. At last week's chamber concert Madame Uiso was the violinist, M. Cros St. Ange the violoncellist, and Mlle. Emma Brandes the pianist. The vocalists were Muller, Carola and Abell.

Mr. Charles Hallé's second recital, yesterday (Friday) week, included his performance of Schubert's tenth sonata for piano-forte solo; and, with Madame Norman-Neruda, two of Robert Schumann's "Stücke in Volkston" for piano and violin—the same executants, with Herr Daubert, having been associated in Joachim Raff's trio in G, op. 112, and that by Beethoven in E flat, from op. 70. Miss Enriquez was the vocalist.

The eminent violinist M. Sainton commenced a series of three matinees yesterday (Friday) week, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme of the first concert comprised Haydn's quartet in D (from op. 17), and that by Beethoven in B flat, op. 130, both finely led by M. Sainton, who was efficiently supported by Messrs. Amor, Zerbin, and Lasserre.

M. Delaborde, the Parisian pianist, played several solos effectively on Messrs. Broadwood's fine new instrument, the "pedal grand piano-forte;" and M. Sainton performed Bach's sonata in C minor. Miss Julia Wigan, a pupil of Madame Sainton-Dolby, made a highly-successful first appearance in two vocal pieces.

We last week recorded the inauguration of the series of eighteen grand subscription concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, by performances of the great choir conducted by M. Gounod. The second concert, on Saturday afternoon, was the first of the six in which the co-operation of the principal singers of Her Majesty's Opera are the distinguishing features. On this occasion a varied selection of pieces was performed; and Signor Campanini, the new tenor, made his first appearance at a concert, and was twice encored. Mr. Cusins conducted.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians took place, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) week.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adcock, Halford, to be Chaplain of New Lindsay Prison, Lincoln. Alford, George; Vicar of St. Paul's, Bristol. Allen, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Dunster. Anderson, William; Rector of Old Romney. Blackburne, S.; Rector of Bonsall, Derbyshire. Barrow, George Staunton; Rector of Enham. Bradstock, William Edgar; Perpetual Curate of Ironville, Derby. Boycott, William; Rector of Wheatacre St. Peter, Norfolk. Brett, Thomas; Rector of Mount Bures, Essex. Burgess, W.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Parkfield, Middleton. Burton, A. B.; Rector of West Meon, Hants. Chambers, Thomas; Chaplain of the Suffolk Lunatic Asylum. Coles, Vincent Stuckey Stratton; Rector of Shepton Beauchamp. Cooke, Alfred William; Rector of Bighton. Cook, Frederick Charles; Precentor of Exeter Cathedral. Cross, E. S.; Chaplain to the Union, Edmonston. Dealtry, Thomas; Curate of Minster, Thanet. Dolan, John Alexander; Vicar of Evenwood, Durham. Deerr, George; Curate-in-Charge of Cheshire, Cheshire. Eaton, Walter; Rector of Bisle. Gaman, John; Vicar of St. Mary Hook with Warsash, Hants. Green, Henry; Rector of West Kingston, Wilts. Harvey, Francis Clyde; Vicar of Hadsham. Howard, Henry Frederick; Rector of Brighton, Berks. Hughes, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Chellaston, Derby. Johnson, Timothy; Perpetual Curate of Kniveton, Derby. Jones, Charles Garrett; Rector of Magdalen Laver, Essex. Jones, James; Rector of Gwynnescoe, Flint. Jones, Thomas Jeffrey; Rector of Llangar, Merionethshire. Kersley, Thomas Henry; Rector of Congham, Norfolk. King, Edward George; Perpetual Curate of St. Edward's, Cambridge. Lach-Szyrna, W. S.; Vicar of Cammenellis; British Chaplain in Paris. Laing, J. F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael and All Angels, Goldmore. Marsh, Alfred Hayes; Perpetual Curate of Grimston, Leicestershire. Medlicott, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Withill Flory. Milford, R. N.; Rural Dean of the second portion of the Deanery of Chalk. Morgan, Arthur Middlemore; Rector of Hush, Devon. Papillon, Thomas Henry; Vicar of Stopley, Beds. Patterson, Henry Sheridan; Rector of Barlow, Cambs. Pearce, Henry Thornton; Rector of Lading, Norfolk. Pemberton, Edward Robert; Perpetual Curate of Shipley. Powys, Charles Francis; Vicar of Shirley, Derby. Richards, A. J.; Rector of Plumstead, near Hove, Norfolk. Rouse, Wanford; Vicar of Lym. Rowland, David Lewis; Perpetual Curate of Gwynne, Carmarthenshire. Stogdon, Abraham Honvill; Vicar of Barton Stacey. Tomlinson, John; Perpetual Curate of Great Haywood, Staffordshire. Todd, Richard Utten; Perpetual Curate of Dunster. Turner, Samuel William; Rector of Little Ellingham, with Vicarage of Great Ellingham, Norfolk. Watson, John Sikes, Rector of Cotesbach, Leicestershire. Webster, Edward Mercer; Rector of Chingford, Essex. Williams, Henry John; Perpetual Curate of Chapel Hill, Monmouthshire. Williams, John; Vicar of Minera, Wrexham. Wilson, George Marjory; Vicar of Great Canfield, Essex.

On Monday evening the Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual entertainment to the Archbishops and Bishops.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey is sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to be able to resume his duties at Oxford.

Mr. Charles Edward Bickmore, B.A., junior student of Christ Church, Oxford, was, on Wednesday, elected to the open Mathematical Fellowship at New College, Oxford.

The governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have unanimously elected the Earl of Powis a member of their corporation, to record their appreciation of his gifts to Church livings.

The Rev. Seymour R. Coxé has received a silver salver and purse of fifty-five sovereigns from the parishioners of Hurworth-on-Tees, on his resigning the curacy; also a time-piece, from teachers and children of the National School.

The corps of Commissioners were inspected on Sunday morning, in St. James's Park, by General Sir W. Codrington, and were afterwards marched to St. Michael's Church, Burleigh-street, Strand—the Bishop of Lichfield preaching.

The committee of the Bishop of London's Fund met on Tuesday, when it was reported that the total amount of money received since Jan. 1 last has been—for general purposes, £4994; for special purposes, £3862.

A presentation has been made to the Rev. John Olive, Rector of Ayot St. Lawrence, of a silver inkstand, valued at £60, on his resignation of the living through illness, after a ministry of forty-one years; also a presentation of a purse containing £40 to his Curate, the Rev. John Harding, D.D., after a ministry of eleven years, on his leaving for the Vicarage of Marten, in Wiltshire.

The new parish church of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, was consecrated, on Tuesday, by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a large number of the metropolitan clergy and laity. It will accommodate about 1600 or 1700 persons, all on the ground floor, and it has no galleries. The seats are low and open, the pews having been abolished, and a certain portion of the seats are free. The cost of the building thus far may be set down as standing at about £24,000. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott was the architect.

An unusual ceremony was performed at Bristol, on Thursday week, in the placing of the capstone of the completed spire of St. Mary Redcliffe, by Mr. Proctor, the Mayor, who was accompanied by his wife. The spire is 300 ft. high, but for the first 150 ft. the party, comprising the Vicar, Canon Randall, the churchwardens, and a few others, were hoisted in a steam-lift. For the remainder of the distance all but Mrs. Proctor scrambled up a series of ladders, a temporary lift taking up the lady. A storm of thunder and lightning and hail broke over the city at the time.

The Oxford Commemoration this year is fixed for Wednesday, June 12, and preparations for the usual festivities have already commenced. This being the thousandth year from the traditional date of the foundation of University College, by King Alfred, it has been resolved to use the opportunity for a gathering of former and present members of the college within its walls. There is to be a dinner in the college hall on the evening of Commemoration Day, Wednesday, June 12, at which the Master will preside; and, among many others, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Dean of Westminster have signified their intention to be present.

A large and influential meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, in aid of the Special Endowment Fund of King's

College. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Peterborough, and Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., were amongst the speakers. Resolutions were passed declaring that King's College deserved the confidence and support of all who accepted religion as the basis of true education, and that the present effort to clear off the debt and form the nucleus of a moderate endowment was essential to the welfare of the institution. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of between £5000 and £6000.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The late eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still a topic of interest. A description of the mountain, with an account of this sublime exhibition of the terrestrial fires, was given last week. Our views of the eruption, as seen from the Isle of Capri, by day and by night, and those of the central cone and the lip of the crater, were published at the same time. We now present some other views of Mount Vesuvius. One is from the seaward or southern side, taking in the town of Portici, with Resina and the ruins of Herculaneum to the left, and that of Torre del Greco to the right. Another view is from the neighbourhood of San Sebastiano and Massa, below the outlet of the Fossa Grande, on the north-west side of Vesuvius. The jagged ridge of the mountain to the left hand is the Monte Somma, the highest peak of which, the Punta del Nasone, rises 3747 ft. above the sea. This ridge, as we have explained, is a remnant, extending round the north and east sides, of that circular rampart of cliffs which formerly inclosed the central cone of Vesuvius, but which was broken down in several parts by successive eruptions. The cone, which is now the active volcano, is seen to the right hand. Its loftiest pinnacle, the Punta del Palo is nearly 4000 ft. in height. The elevated hollow between these two eminences is the basin called the Atrio del Cavallo, in which the flood of red-hot molten lava was collected during the late eruption, and from which it poured out through the Fossa Grande, reaching the village of San Sebastiano. The seacoast, with the towns of Portici and Resina and the adjacent remains of Herculaneum, lies out of sight farther to the right hand, beneath the slope of the mountain on that side; but the road which ascends from Resina, to the hill of the Hermitage and the Observatory, is plainly seen; and the Observatory, perched on the brow of the hill overlooking the Fossa Grande, is shown in the centre of our View. Another engraving represents the Observatory close at hand, approached by the road from Resina. The foreground, consisting of the hardened lava of the 1859 eruption, is the actual scene of the disaster that took place early on the morning of the 26th ult., when nearly two hundred sightseers were collected there. They were looking at the eruption of the cone, or hastening on to look over the brow of the hill into the Atrio del Cavallo. Several cracks opened suddenly in the lava beneath their feet, and discharged volumes of sulphurous vapour, while the ground became so hot that they could not stand upon it. Ten or twelve died on the spot; as many others, who were carried into the Observatory, or down the hill to Resina, died within a few hours. The hermitage and shrine of San Salvatore are behind the Observatory; the cross by the roadside marks the highest part of this road, from which there is a view down into the Atrio del Cavallo, and through the Fossa Grande to the left; and in the background are the peaks of the Monte Somma. In ordinary seasons, when the volcano emits only a cloud of harmless smoke, people ascend the cone on this side, as we have described, without much trouble. They may ride the first part of the way on mules or donkeys, if they please, while ladies and invalids may be carried by men in litters; but the higher and steeper part of the cone, formed of loose ashes, must be climbed on foot, with some help of the hands leaning on a stick, or with the aid of a rope about the waist and a man to haul up the unwieldy visitor. This expedient, the last-mentioned, is shown in one of our illustrations. The common trick of boiling water for tea, coffee, or eggs over the little streams of hot lava, in the crevices at the mouth of the crater, is the subject of another sketch by our travelling Artist, Mr. Simpson, who paid a visit to Mount Vesuvius two or three years ago, on his return from the East. The terrors of the late eruption being past, there is nothing to prevent future visitors taking the same liberties with this formidable fire-mountain. Breakfast or lunch will often be cooked here, and eaten with a greater relish in the very jaws of possible destruction.

The Dorking stage-coach has resumed its running.

The sale of Prince Napoleon's art-collections, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, closed last Saturday, having occupied three days. The total proceeds were £14,387.

With a view to preserve accurate copies of the cartoons of Raphael, it is proposed to select nine artists to make preliminary studies of given parts of three of the cartoons.

We have received from Messrs. Marion and Co. a photograph from a medallion of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, skilfully executed by A. B. Joy. The photograph is by Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill.

The Royal Scottish Academy's exhibition of paintings for 1872, which opened on Feb. 15, was closed last Saturday night. The sales of works of art have been satisfactory, and show an advance of those of the previous year, both as regards numbers and money realised.

The yacht Little Dorritt, bound from Greenock to Weymouth, was totally wrecked on the Dogger Bank, off Wexford, on the 13th inst., while it was blowing a strong gale from the N.N.E. On her signals of distress being observed, the Civil Service life-boat, of the National Life-Boat Institution, was got off, and with great difficulty saved the crew.

On Tuesday afternoon the "Claimant," upon the invitation of a number of the tenants of the Tichborne estates and of the townspeople of Alresford, which is distant about three miles from Tichborne Hall, paid a public visit to the little village of Alresford, where he was received with every demonstration of enthusiastic welcome. The "Claimant" has been stopping for the last few days at The Grove, Ropley, the seat of Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P. for Guildford.

The Manchester and Birmingham papers report thunderstorms of extraordinary severity in the northern and midland counties on Wednesday. Several accidents from lightning, last week, are reported. The parish church of Mashbury, Essex, was set on fire. The spire and belfry, which were of wood, were burnt; and the flames, fanned by a strong wind, travelled eastward, along the roof of the nave, feeding on the timbers between the plastering and the tiles. The spire of Bampton Church, Oxfordshire, was struck and seriously damaged. Several trees in the neighbourhood were struck. In Lincolnshire Robert Webster, of Laceby, who was at work in a field in the parish of Great Coates, with a harrow, was struck dead by a flash; one of the horses was also killed. The lightning stripped the man of his clothing except one stocking.

SKETCHES OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

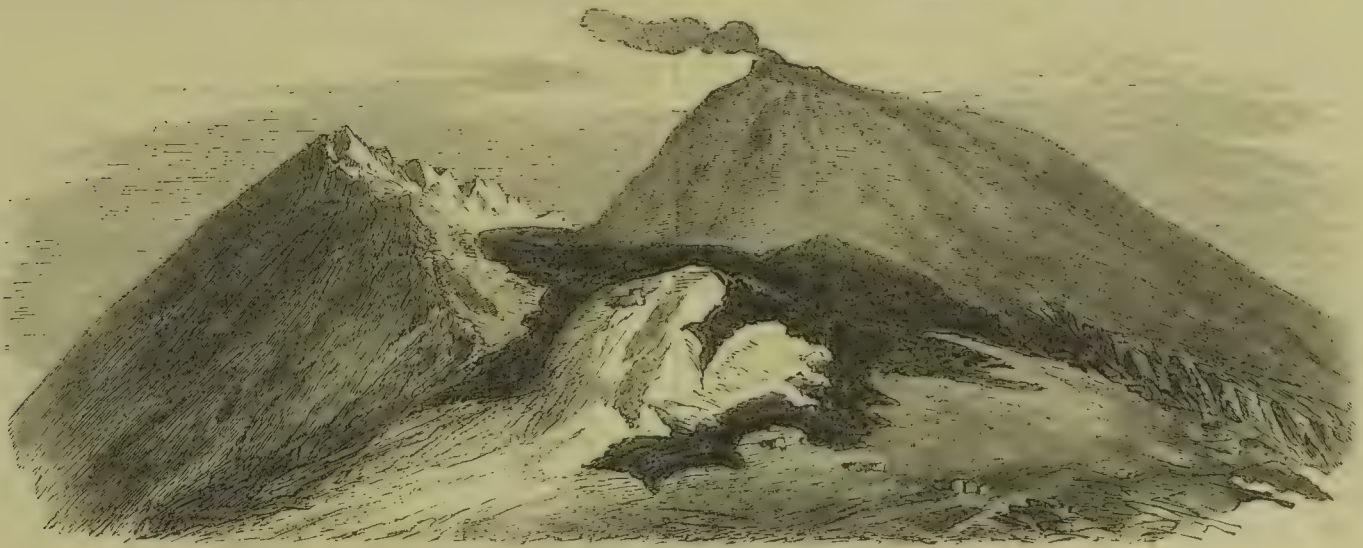


VIEW FROM THE BAY OF NAPLES, WITH PORTICI, RESINA, AND HERCULANEUM, AND TORRE DEL GRECO.



THE OBSERVATORY AND HERMITAGE, WITH THE LAVA OF THE ERUPTION OF 1859.

SKETCHES OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.



VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST, WITH THE LAVA OF 1859.



BREAKFAST AT THE CRATER.



ASCENT OF THE CONE.

PLATE.—GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE

JUDSON'S DYES.—18 Colours, 6d. each
RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK, FEATHERS.
completely dyed in ten minutes without soiling the hands.*
Full instructions supplied.

SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENTS.

NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON 1872.

The Carrick, in Cashmere .. 25s. 6d. to 5gs.
 The Dolman, in Cashmere .. 42s. 6d. to 7gs.
 The Polonaise, in Cashmere .. 73s. 6d. to 10gs.
 The Jacket and Tunic, in Cashmere .. 73s. 6d. to 10gs.
 The Lydia, in Poul de Soie .. 81s. 6d. to 10gs.
 The Aladdin, in Gros Grain .. 52s. 6d. to 6gs.
 Polonaise, in Rich Silk .. 84s. 6d. to 20gs.
 Jacket and Tunic, in Poul de Soie .. 84s. 6d. to 30gs.
 An immense variety of other New Shawls,
 Very attractive, and beautifully trimmed.
 Illustrations post-free.

VELVET JACKETS and MANTLES,

suitably Trimmed for the Season,
 3gs. to 25gs.
 Cloth Jackets, in great variety, 21s. to 4gs.
 PETER ROBINSON'S Guinea Waterproofs (warranted).
 Illustrations post-free.

OPERA JACKETS and MANTLES in

great profusion, and at all prices, from 5s. to 10gs.
 Russian Seal Fur Jackets greatly reduced in price.
 White Polish Ermine and Russian Ermine Jackets at reduced prices.
 The Illustrated Manual post-free.

LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and

MANTLES. The stock is now complete, and comprises
 Square and Half-square Shawls, Roundels, Palliums, Mantillets,
 and a variety of new and very pretty shapes suited to the present
 style of dress, in all the different makes of French, Spanish, and
 Nottingham Lace, both in black and white. The prices range from
 10s. to 15gs.
 Also, Brussels, Chantilly, Point, Maltese, real Lace Squares and
 Half Squares, from 4gs. to 100gs.

PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
 The Illustrated Manual of Fashions now ready, and forwarded
 free on application.

FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

RICH JAPANESE SILKS.

The highest quality manufactured. In White,
 Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints.
 28s. 6d. the Full Dress.

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE

YOKOHAMA SILK,
 46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 21gs. the Dress,
 This Special Novelty,
 suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses,
 being made expressly for, can be obtained only from,
 PETER ROBINSON'S, 103, Oxford-street, London.—Patterns free.

TULLE, TARLATAN, MUSLIN, and GRENAZINE

MADE FETE DRESSES.
 Several hundred New Robes,
 18s. 6d. to 100s.
 An elaborate Book of Engravings free.
 The "Rowena," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt
 in white or any colour, 1 guinea, a substantial box included.
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NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES,

PRINTED CAMBRICS, PIQUES,
 Muslins, Satines, Brillantes, &c., all of the
 highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers.
 Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design,
 from 4s. 3d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours.
 Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-st., London.

NOW READY, for LADIES' SUMMER

DRESSES, NEW FABRICS in NEW COLOURS.
 A choice collection of useful materials, including
 Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cashemeres, Poul de Chèvre,
 Spring Poplins, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

PETER ROBINSON invites attention to

a purchase in Lyons of the following descriptions of
 SILKS.
 A personal inspection is invited, or patterns will be sent free.
 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

NO. 1 Comprises a Magnificent Collection

of the best makes in rich plain, Coloured
 Poul de Soies,
 Gros Grains,
 Cashemeres,
 and Faillie Silks. } 460 Pieces.
 Each description is assorted by One Hundred and Fifteen
 New Tints of Colour. The prices are from 3gs. to 8gs. the
 Dress, the 8-guinea quality being the best made.

NO. 2 Comprises Three Hundred Pieces

of extra rich double warp "Faillie" Silks, now being sold
 at 14 15s. the Dress, which is a reduction of 25 per cent, and
 are decidedly the cheapest Silks ever submitted.
 No. 3 comprises One Hundred Pieces
 of the new rich "Cable" or "Gros de Suez" Silks, of great
 brightness, and wearable on either side. Price 14 10s. the
 Costume length of 20 yards; or any length cut, at 4s. 6d.
 per yard.

NO. 4 Comprises Two Hundred Pieces

of New Spring Silks, of simple and useful designs, espe-
 cially adapted for Young Ladies' Costumes, price from
 21gs. to 31gs. the Dress.
 No. 5 comprises a splendid collection
 of New Silk Poplin "La Reine," specially manufactured
 for the first Costumiers of Europe, Great beauty of appear-
 ance and durability combined. Price 13 18s. the Dress of
 15 yards (wide width).

NO. 6 Comprises a very Select Assortment

of the newest and most approved makes of Silks and
 Satins, specially manufactured for Court and Bridal
 Costumes.
 PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

AT the COURT MOURNING

WAREHOUSE, Regent-street,
 PETER ROBINSON
 has just received from Paris
 some very elegant MANTLES and POLONAISES;
 also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
 both for in and out of mourning,
 to which he invites inspection.
 Observe the Address—Peter Robinson's, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE of BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON
 is now selling some very excellent
 Black Silks, considerably under value,
 in Gros Grain, Poul de Soie, and Glacé.
 Good useful Qualities .. at 3s. 6d., 23 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Do. do. .. at 4s. 6d., 23 3s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Superior Qualities .. at 5s. 6d., 23 17s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Do. do. .. at 6s. 6d., 24 14s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Rich Cashemire Silk .. at 7s. 6d., 25 5s. 6d. 14 yards.
 MM. Bonnet and Cie's, from 8s. 6d., or from 19s. 14 yards.
 Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., to 210 17s. }

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Address for Patterns, Peter Robinson,
 Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,

IN CORRECT TASTE,
 can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at
 a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in New
 Mourning Fabrics,
 trimmed crape, } 35s. to 5gs.
 SILK SKIRTS, for
 Afternoon or Dinner
 Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5gs. to 10gs.
 MANTLES in the
 newest shapes,
 handsomely trimmed, } 35s. to 9gs.
 BONNETS,
 in beautiful variety, } 15s. to 2gs.
 WIDOWS' CAPS
 in various new styles.

The bodies to the Skirts can be completed,
 if necessary, in a few hours' notice.
 Either by the French or the English Dressmaker.
 Peter Robinson's
 Family Mourning Warehouse,
 256, Regent-street, W.

URGENT MOURNING.

ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
 TELEGRAM.
 MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
 on approbation—no matter the distance—
 with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
 without extra charge.
 PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 256, Regent-street, London.

BLACK GRENAZINE for Demi-Toilette

and for Promenade. New and Improved Makes, very strong
 and serviceable from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
 Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
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BAKER and CRISP'S

Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S

JAPANESE SILKS,
 18s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.
 Patterns free.

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BLACK SILKS,
 any price.

BAKER and CRISP'S

NEW DRESSES,
 every fabric,
 from 6d. to 5s. yard.

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GRENAZINE,
 500 Patterns sent free,
 from 6d. yard.

BAKER and CRISP'S

MOURNING,
 every fabric,
 from 6d. yard
 19s, Regent-street

BAKER and CRISP'S

Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP'S

11,000 doz. ALPINE KID GLOVES,
 free for 2s. in stamps.
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BAKER and CRISP'S

DOLLY VARDEN APRONS,
 useful and very pretty,
 post-free for 21 stamps.
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NEW WASHING
 FABRICS, 4yd. to
 1s. 6d. yard.—Pat. ora. free.

BAKER and CRISP'S

FANCY DRESSES,
 Marvellous Variety,
 from 6d. per yard.

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Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S

COSTUMES.
 Engravings free.

BAKER and CRISP'S

POLONAISES
 Engravings free.

BAKER and CRISP'S

A marvel! 1500 dozen French Hemmed
 Stretched Handkerchiefs, 2s. the whole
 dozen; free for 25 stamps.
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BAKER and CRISP'S

The Last Novelty.
 THE GARRICK
 MANTLE, in Black Cashmere,
 20s. to 3s.
 198, Regent-street.

MESSRS. JAY politely request the honour

of a visit at their NEW SHOW-ROOMS to inspect a variety
 of elegant French Silk Costumes, Parian Mantles, Artistic Mil-
 linery, and Bonnets, all being in harmony with the fashions of the
 present season, and specially selected by a very experienced modiste
 in Paris for
 THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 247, Regent-street.

SUMMER FABRICS.—ALL BLACK.—

Messrs. JAY beg to recommend to their Customers a variety
 of elegant Materials for Summer Dress, either in Grenadine
 Resille, Crêpe Armure, Toile de Tour, Toile de Canton, Barège
 d'Araignée, or in Drap d'Été, as the best adapted and most correct
 styles of Mourning for the Season.
 JAYS'.
 THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 247, Regent-street.

THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS the

DRESS.—FRENCH BLACK SILK, 14 yards long, 21 inches
 wide.—Messrs. JAY are happy to inform their patrons that, owing
 to a very material reduction in the price of French Silks,
 they can now sell them on terms corresponding with their depre-
 ciated value.
 JAYS'.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are

always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners,
 ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to pur-
 chasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning
 require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take
 with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials at 1s.
 per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures,
 and at the same price as if purchased at the London General
 Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are
 also given for household mourning, at a great saving to large or
 small families.
 JAYS'.
 THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
 247, Regent-street.

SPECIAL PURCHASE of SILK COSTUMES, THE STOCK of

A NOTED PARIS HOUSE.

GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask)

are now offering the above Superb Costumes at about half
 price, with a large collection of new and elegant designs in BLACK
 and COLOURED SILKS, TUSSEOS, PONGEES, CORAHS, &c.,
 from 5s. the Costume complete.
 Silk Costume Petticoats, 49s. 6d. each. Polonaises, Tunic, &c.
 Sketches of the different styles and patterns free.
 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

NEW COSTUMES in FRENCH LAWNS,

BATISTES, LAVETTES, POPLINS, CHAMBERTINES,
 ALPACAS, &c.
 An immense variety at all prices from One Guinea.
 The Costume and Under Petticoat complete.
 A large collection of BALL and EVENING DRESSES.
 Sketches of the different styles free.
 GASK and GASK.
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SILKS and SATINS.

GASK and GASK are now showing Rich BLACK CACHE-
 MIRE SILKS, the wear guaranteed, including Bonnet's
 and Tapisier's, cheaper than they were ever known, 3gs. to 7gs. for
 14 yards, wide width.

FRENCH STROPPED SILKS, all colours, 21gs. 14 yards.

Rich COLOURED GROPS GRAINS and POUL DE SOIES, new
 shades, 31gs.
 Rich CORDED SILKS, 3gs. or 4s. 6d. per yard.
 With Rich New Fancy Silks, Poul de Soies, Duchesse Satins, &c.,
 all at lowest cash prices.
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FRINGED TUSSEOR LAWNS, 101d. per

yard. Lustered Balcones, 121d.; Silk Lavettes, 221d.;
 Coloured Batistes, 81d.; New French Muslins, Dolly Vardens, and
 all New Dress Fabrics for Mourning, Seaside, and Travelling Dresses,
 at lowest cash prices.
 Patterns free.
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MILLINERY, Mantles, Lingerie, &c.—

Great novelty, combined with good taste, a large choice
 and most moderate prices.
 GASK and GASK.
 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.—The ROYAL

VICTORIA CHALLENGE. A large assortment of pretty neutral
 tints. Price 71d. per yard. Patterns free.
 JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Patterns and

Colours. Thousands of beautiful Muslin Dresses are now
 on hand at 2s. 111d. the Full Dress, or 41d. per yard. Patterns free.
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FRENCH BRILLIANTS, Cambrics, Piques,

Yokohama Lawns, Baden Crapes, and other most fashionable
 washing materials for Ladies' Dresses. Prices 71d., 9d., and 101d.
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and MANTLES,
 from 1 guinea to 10gs.
 FREDERICK GORRINGE.

CASHMERE POLONAISES.

Many Novelties.
 FREDERICK GORRINGE,
 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

COSTUMES and DRESSES

in Silk,
 and every useful and fashionable Material.
 FREDERICK GORRINGE.

BALL and DINNER DRESSES, in

Tulle, Tarlatan, Muslin, and Grenadine.
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BLACK SILKS.

Plain and fancy coloured ditto,
 all the new shades for this season.
 FREDERICK GORRINGE.

BRUSSELS GLOVES.

One, two, three, and four buttons.
 One button, 2s. 6d.; two buttons, 2s. 11d.
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PARASOLS.

An immense stock and unusual variety.
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MADE-UP LACE GOODS.

Always something New.
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One of the largest, freshest, and cheapest Stocks
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Fashionable Hats.
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 FREDERICK GORRINGE.

LACE, LENO, and MUSLIN CURTAINS,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
 and Drapery Goods generally,
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 three minutes' walk from Buckingham Palace
 and Victoria Station.

SILKS FROM FRANCE.—DRESSES at

21s. 6d. each; Brocade and Twilled, made of Bright Silk,
 with a small portion of Wool, Black Gros Grains and Cord,
 made of best Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear, wide width, at
 3s. 6d. per yard. Some choice samples of Rich Glacé, from
 6s. to 8s., much under value.
 Wide Japanese Silks (German make), excellent for wear, at
 2s. 6d. per yard. Also, opened to-day, a Parcel, sacrificed at 2s.
 per yard.
 J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, and JACKETS in

every variety of material, Paris and Vienna make, combining
 the richest quality and style, all at sacrificed prices.
 Five Hundred Cashmere Shawls, two yards square, soft wool,
 plain colours, violet, scarlet, blue, mauve, drab, white, black, &c.,
 at postage-free at 5s. 3d. each; Paris price, 12 francs.
 New dresses, excellent in quality, all warranted, at 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d.,
 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. No misrepresentations as to length,
 width, or quality sanctioned by this firm.
 J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

HENRY GLAVE'S

Gigantic Stock of Cheap Fancy Dresses,
 Fine French Poplins,
 excellent for wear, black and white,
 and the finest colour ever produced,
 price 1s. 41d. a yard, 28 in. wide.
 A card of colours post-free.
 Henry Glave, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

RICH BLACK FRENCH GLACÉ,

at 2s. 111d. a yard.
 One of the best silks
 ever offered at the price.
 A pattern post-free.
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 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and

LAVETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, Ready-
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 the Princess of Wales, 32, Wigmore-street, W.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every

description, suitable for Gentlemen's and Youths'
 Clothing, Knickerbocker Suits, Ladies' Jackets and Mantles, at
 very moderate prices.
 CHARLES MEERKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse,
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MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

for
 FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING
 of every description,
 at the most reasonable prices.
 Costumes and Suits ready for immediate use.
 HOWITT and COMPANY,
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GENUINE IRISH POPLINS,

prices moderate, quality guaranteed.
 JAMES LINDSAY and COMPANY,
 Donegal-place, Belfast.

BALL and DINNER DRESSES.

SEWELL and CO. beg to call Ladies' attention to their
 SPECIAL STYLES in BALL and COURT DRESSES, consisting of
 Tulle, Net, and Tarlatan.
 S. and Co. have great advantages over any other house, the
 Department having a staff of workers with over 20 years' expe-
 rience. Dresses made at a day's notice.
 Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

NEW SILKS.—SEWELL and CO. have just

received from Lyons and Paris a beautiful assortment of the
 NEW POMPADOUR BROCADE and CHENE SILKS; also, the
 new shades in plain-coloured Tulle, Poul de Soie, and Satin.
 New Fancy Silks for Mourning Wear, from 21gs. the Dress. The
 New Floral Designs in Foulards for Polonaises, &c.
 Black Gros Grains and Failles, an extensive stock, at last year's
 low prices.
 N.B. 500 Moire Antique Dresses, in every new shade of colour,
 4gs. to 51gs.—Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

MANTLES and JACKETS.

SEWELL and CO. will show this week 500 specimens of
 fashionable Silk Capes, Mantles, and Jackets. The Cashmere
 Curric Cape, and numerous other styles, from 21s. each.
 Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

MESSRS. JAMES SHOOLBRED and CO.

beg to announce their Establishment will be CLOSED on
 WHIT MONDAY, and all Bank Holidays in future.
 Tottenham-court-road, London, May, 1872.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Suits, 16s. to 45s.
 HARD WEAR.
 Noted for
 HIGH CLASS,
 STYLE, and QUALITY.
 SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

for use before and after Accouchement.
 Instructions for measurement and prices on application to
 POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make and
 construction, for debility, corpulency, &c. Directions for self-
 measurement by post, free, 20s. and 27s. 6d.—ELAM, 116, Oxford-st.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED

and CLEANED in unequalled style and moderate charge by
 the METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING AND DYEING
 COMPANY, Chin'ees, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., thoroughly
 cleaned and renovated.—472, New Oxford-street, and 17, Wharf-
 road, City-road.

FADDED CURTAINS DYED equal to new,

CHAPPELL and CO.'S NEW ORGAN

CRAMERS' 'THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM
of HIRE for PIANOFORTES, Harps, Harmoniums,
American Organs, Church, Cabinet, and Chamber Organs. Cramer
are the originators of this easy method of obtaining pianofortes,
&c., and although it has been imitated and copied by other firms, it
is carried out thoroughly only by themselves at their Pianoforte
Galleries in London and Brighton.
Cramers, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' SHORT GRANDS, 6 ft. long.
 triehord throughout, are now produced in remarkably fine
 walnut inlaid with tulip-wood. They are also embellished, with gold
 lines on the top and sides. The prices of these unique instruments
 are the same as the ordinary semi-grand.
 Cramers', Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' BOUDOIR OBLIQUE, 50 gs.
of which the leading Musical Journal writes:—"The best
50-guinea Oblique ever produced."—Orchestra.
Germany, Regent street, W.

C R A M E R S' " M I G N O N "
(REGISTERED) PIANOFORTE, 40gs., in Rosewood or Walnut. A very remarkable instrument. In size it is between

the Pianette and the Cottage. It has check action, steel bridge, and brass studs, with a power and brilliancy of tone hitherto unattained by any ordinary upright instrument.

Cramers', Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' CABINET ORGAN, with four stops, containing 156 pipes, beautiful design, with diapered front pipes. 6 ft. high, 5 ft. wide, and 3 ft. deep. Price in dark-stained Pine, 65 gs.; in Black Walnut, 70 gs.; in Oak 80 gs.; and in dark Mahogany 85 gs. With two manuals—

Price in Stained Pine, 95 gs.; Black Walnut, 100 gs.; Oak, 105 gs.
Dark Mahogany, 110 gs.

CRAMERS' PATENT AMERICAN
ORGANS. Prices, from £12 to £125. Cramers, the Sole
Manufacturers in England, have invented and patented a new
reed-valve, which imparts a rapidity of articulation equal to that

produced by the percussion action of the harmonium. The new veiled Bourdon, a new invention, largely increases the tone as compared with the ordinary Bourdon stop, while it has a surprising roundness in its quality. A new octave coupler has also been registered, which acts without adding to the weight of the touch. The new humane stop has likewise been introduced. Besides the

The Vox humanum has not hitherto been introduced. Beside these improvements, Cramers' American Organs possess a peculiarly agreeable and mellow quality of tone, which distinguishes them above all kindred instruments.—Cramers' Harmonium Gallery 201, Regent-street, W.

CRAMERS' HARMONIUMS.—CRAMERS having engaged many of the best hands recently employed in the principal Paris factories, have greatly extended their manufacturing. They make every kind of the ordinary Harmoniums, and

supply any that may be required of special design. The keys of all Cramers' Harmoniums, even of the cheapest descriptions, are of ivory, instead of inferior bone, as used in the low-priced imported instruments. Cramers' Harmoniums have all the ordinary improvements, as well as several inventions introduced only by themselves, rendering the instrument more effective and complete than

it has hitherto been. Prices—Four octaves, 5 gs.; five octaves, 6 gs. One stop, 8 gs.; five stops, 12 gs.; eight stops, 15 gs.; twelve stops, £24; sixteen stops, £38; seventeen stops, £45; nineteen stops (church model), £58; twenty-four stops (two manuals), £70.
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY MAY 16 1873.

FINE ♦ ART ♦ SUPPLEMENT

MAY 18³

1872.

TO THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



"LE FAVORI," BY JOURDAN.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY GOUPIL AND CO.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Among the landscapes proper none is more original or striking than Mr. P. Graham's "Cradle of the Sea-Bird" (1055). It owes little or nothing to colour, but is not the less artistic in its management of greys, ranging nearly to pure black and white, and it is a most impressive representation of a singularly wild, unfamiliar scene. The point of view is from an almost submerged rock in the sea, close to which, towering imposingly upwards, rises, sheer from the waves, dancing and shimmering in the morning sunlight, the gigantic cliffs on the western coast of Sutherlandshire, passing above the boundary of the picture in the nearest plane and retiring in irregular pillared masses till they vanish through the luminous sea mists. The teeming life to which the face of the cliffs afford the "cradle," haunt, and refuge is, however, the most remarkable feature. Countless myriads on myriads of gulls, guillemots, and other sea-birds flock on every foot of rock, perch in ranks on every ledge of strata, dive to the sea or soar in the air; and their deposits whiten every projection like the snow and icicles of an Arctic region. "Homewards" (471), a picture by this artist, totally different in subject, we are engraving, and shall therefore have another opportunity of describing.

Other "outsiders" contribute some of the most noteworthy pictures in the exhibition. The largest animal-piece, beyond comparison, as well as in some respects the best, is by Mr. H. W. B. Davis, an artist without the Academic pale. "A Panic" (124) represents a herd of cattle in mad stampede before a thunderstorm, the blue-black clouds lowering to the right. They have charged across their grazing-plain, keeping close and closer together, after their gregarious fashion, till the leaders of the herd have reached the river, from the edge of which they turn back or aside, thereby throwing confusion into the struggling, hurtling mass, and increasing the terror tenfold; they thrust right and left, toss their heads, with starting eyeballs, in the air, flourish their tails, and their backs surge like the waves of an angry sea. The composition, drawing, foreshortening, and knowledge of animal character which the subject has brought into play are of a very high order; and if the painting had been equally good, the picture would have been one of the greatest masterpieces of its kind in our school. But the execution is somewhat hard. The beasts are too smooth and clean; in proportion to the large dimensions of the canvas, the textures of the hides are wanting in the richness of *pleine pâte* they would have received at the hands of a Troyon or De Haas.

If a Hogarthian power of delineating human physiognomies firmly and humorously and sound painting merit warm estimation, then Mr. Hodgson's pictures (which are a long way in advance of anything he has yet done) must claim a high place. The most broadly comic is "Army Reorganisation in Morocco" (127). A bashaw—a fat, irascible tyrant—in a courtyard, under scorching sunshine, is attempting to drill, after the European fashion (but with more than Falstaff's disgust at his ragged regiment), a scratch company or awkward squad, of various races and all colours, with arms and uniforms, French, English, and native, grotesquely dissimilar, and with some gesture or expression of awkwardness, fear of their master, martial pretence, or excessive zeal, in each figure, which is irresistibly droll. Better adapted for pictorial treatment is the subject of No. 355, a North African interior, where a snake-charmer, squat on the floor, with a straw irritates a cobra, coiled round his bared wrist, its head erect in the attitude of attack, whilst a companion drums on a tom-tom, and one of the spectators testifies his sense of the danger of the performance. A third picture (931) shows a woman in an Eastern shop adding the influence of her charms to cheapen the price of some article of female attire.

Mr. B. Rivière's "Daniel in the Lions' Den" (539) must be ranked higher, as to conception, than the "Circe" of last year; the observation of animal characteristics is not less subtle, whilst the human figure is far more appropriate, and the painter evinces independence of thought in treating an oft-painted subject in a way which arrests attention and fixes itself on the memory. But in thus recognising mental qualities it is apparent, and it should not be concealed from the young artist himself, that he has much to learn of the technique of his art; his method at present is but thin, poor, and small in effect, and there is an absence equally of the severe elevation or impressive dignity of style proper to classical or scriptural themes. Mr. Rivière is *par excellence* an animal-painter, and for this reason, probably, he has turned the back of the prophet towards the spectator, so as to bring the savage creatures of the den more fully in view. Yet as Daniel—old, defenceless, with his hands tied behind him—stands in his long robe, immovable, with bowed head, the attitude is finely expressive of submissive yet fearless faith. The lions and lionesses, old and young, have sprung from their lairs, and range within a pace or two of the prophet, where—as the painter expresses with admirable truth to feline character—they are suddenly tamed and cowed: their eyes dilate with a dread overmastering their carnivorous instinct, they impotently yowl and claw the earth, they crouch fawningly, they even roll in the dust like a cat at play. Some Assyrian carvings on the walls of the den serve to identify time and place.

Mr. Calthrop sends the best painted interior—an adaptation of the long gallery at Knoles—in the exhibition: its colouring, aerial perspective, and lighting are admirable. The figures, too, although they occupy but a small part of the canvas, are well conceived, and adequately though unobtrusively play their part in the suggested story of some great house of ancient lineage. In the foreground an aged noble, leaning on a stick and followed by an old stag-hound, totters as it were to the grave, though supported by his gallant Cavalier son, who *en passant* throws a proud glance towards the ancestral portraits which line the wall. A mother with her child at the distant oriel complete the idea of the picture as embodied in the title, "From Generation to Generation" (415). By the same there is a clever and humorous figure of a fool in scarlet touching up his bauble, called "An Amateur Artist" (920). Mr. Calthrop evidently owes much to his recent study in Paris; and the progressive improvement in taste as well as execution of his latest works auger well for his future career.

Those who think with us that one of the best tests of an artist's success is the measure in which his painting subserves and is entirely subordinate to the sentiment he would convey will find Mr. Boughton among the most successful artists of the year. His three pictures, which should be viewed together, as they are hung, triptych fashion, form collectively an idyll of the birds embracing Spring, Autumn, Winter (579, 580, 581). In the first a fair girl in white pauses on a flowery mead to listen to the song of young birds from their nest in a blossoming tree. In the second and largest picture two young ladies, on a wild sea-shore under a threatening sky, regretfully watch the "flight of the birds," telling that "summer is gone on swallows' wings." In the third a sorrowful figure in mourning, coming on a dead bird in the snow, beneath a darkling, pitiless sky, mourns "the coming of winter." There is nothing vulgarly affected or forced in these pictures, if they perilously approach the namby-pamby. A graceful and

pathetic harmony pervades them; each seems naturally complementary to the others; the figures accord with their landscape accessories; and the colouring in each is nicely attuned to the sentiment.

Mr. Fildes's picture (997), the largest of many boating-pieces here, is not undeserving of the favourable impression which it produced before being sent to the Academy. As a first picture by an artist whose previous practice was almost confined to drawing on wood for ourselves and others, it is a remarkable work. And what is most remarkable is the absence of any obvious traces of inexperience in the manipulation. One might infer from the largeness and freedom of style—for it has a well-defined style—that the artist had been regularly trained in oil-painting; and there is none of the outlined edginess and littleness observable in the oil and water colour pictures of many designers on wood. Comparisons may be drawn between this picture and Mr. Calderon's "Thames Picnic;" but there will be great danger of injustice to one or the other artist in drawing such comparisons, the two works being utterly dissimilar. Mr. Fildes's subject is very simple—a boat-load of handsome youths (one of whom touches a guitar) and maidens, in costumes of the last century, floating among water-lilies, flags, and swans, near a bank overhung with trees in full summer foliage. Unquestionably, the picture has great and varied beauty; but the colouring has a slightly decorative tendency, the vegetation is rather too green, and lacks interpenetrating depths, and there is something of cloying, romantic unreality in the elegant languor of these lotus-eaters, so self-consciously realising the painter's motto of "Fair, quiet, and sweet rest."

As a pupil of John Philip, Mr. Long shared for a while the fate of all followers in being behind; but as he found his independence, so has he come towards the front. His picture, "The Suppliants" (64), if it does not tell its story better than last year's "Question of Propriety," and if it does not contain, or did not afford scope for, equal subtlety of character and expression, yet has it permitted such a display, on a much larger field, of commensurate power of composition, characterisation, and colouring as cannot fail to enhance the painter's reputation. The incident represented relates to one of the edicts issued under Philip III. for the expulsion of the Gitanos from Spain, and the scene is laid at a gate of the Escorial. In the foreground kneel—a most picturesque group—the luckless gipsies, male and female, old and young; prominent among them being a bronzed beauty and an old fellow wearing mule-clipping shears at his side, showing that he, at least, has a regular occupation. The young King, followed by his suite, descends stairs to the left, eyeing the suppliants with evident pity; but the Cardinal at his side interposes to assure his Majesty that the heretic vagabonds at his feet are quite unworthy of notice. The Queen, with her train, passes scornfully along a corridor above. With this picture may be associated Mr. Haynes Williams's "Prayers for One Wounded" (105), a scene in a Spanish cathedral, with some very effective painting in the foreground figures—i.e., a group of splendidly-attired matadors, who are offering petitions for the recovery of a comrade that has come to grief in the bull-ring, before the altar (or rather the grille which fences that sanctuary) of the patron saint of bull-fighting—for we have no doubt such a saint exists in the Spanish calendar. The expression of a female kneeling behind the men tells of deeper anxiety and more heartfelt devotion.

Courtesy demands that we should no longer delay reviewing the few works by foreign artists, more especially because we understand that several foreign pictures by eminent painters have been excluded. M. Gallait, who naturally claims first attention as an honorary foreign member of the Academy, contributes, besides a charming portrait of his little grand-daughter (908), two pictures of importance, "Peace" and "War" (1005-6). In the one a happy mother, seated with her babe (the "motif" of which is strongly suggestive of Rubens and Vandyke) and her little girl, hail the return of husband and father from the fields. In the other the home-stead is smouldering; the woman lies, her face blanched and petrified in death; the little head of the babe, also dead, has fallen on her bleeding bosom; a man's hand, stiffened in death over a musket, obtrudes into view in front; the very dog is dead, and only the little girl survives, in an agony of grief and terror. This picture is too horrible, it will be said; but since art, as here shown, can bring home the horrors of war more forcibly than any other means, why should it not teach the salutary lesson? why should its mission be supposed to be limited to the mere giving of pleasure? This is war, and therefore it is right we should see it in all its loathsome atrocity murdering its innocent victims. We will only object to the picture that its terrors seem to be accumulated by design rather than accident, and in so far it inclines to the melodramatic. There are some defects of drawing in the head and arm of the mother in "Peace" which we should not have looked for from so eminent a master. A full, rich, sober harmony of colour, however, pervades both pictures, giving them an aspect almost *sui generis* in these rooms. Madame Henriette Brown has two illustrations of the late war, direct, natural, and truly pathetic. In one (308), two ladies in black are weeping with reddened eyes over a letter containing bad news; in the other (384), two peasant women of the Vosges stand by their cottage door as the enemy is supposed to be passing; one woman buries her face in her hands; a shot-mark is on the wall behind.

M. Israels, through execution never precise and sometimes so indeterminate as to be scarcely intelligible, and through colouring generally sober, but sometimes to the last degree sombre and sad, always contrives to touch our sympathies, as he does in this picture of "Age and Infancy" (973), the old fisherman staying at home to mind the baby, fastening up in its tall, quaint, Dutch go-cart; and the two meeting as it were on common ground over the toy soldiers set out on the frame, which the old fellow expands and closes to their mutual delight.

M. Alma-Tadema, in "The Mummy: Roman period" (524), reverts anew to the country to which his earlier archaeological illustrations or restorations referred, and in doing so has reproduced a certain heaviness and dryness of colouring that marked those early works. His present picture has certainly little of the technical charms of colour and texture which he has taught us to look for. The subject represents the Egyptian funeral rites; the Roman period being probably selected because the materials for illustrating that period are more abundant, and native customs had probably been affected but little by the foreign occupation. The rites are being performed on the hither side of a screen, forming, as we may suppose, a mortuary chapel, before the propyleum of a great temple; above the screen the eye is conducted down the giant columns of the Avenue of Sphinxes, where a colossal statue of Pasht (Artemis) also appears. To the right of the chapel is the swathed corpse; a female mourner kneels on the porphyry pavement at its side, with head bowed and dishevelled hair. Musicians chant the death service to the accompaniment of harp, sistrum, and clapping of hands—a practice often shown in Egyptian paintings. In the centre, on its sledge, ready for removal to the tomb, is the large mummy-case, covered

with hieroglyphics, over it appearing, with queer effect, as though dissevered, the head of one of the musicians. Near the group are the tall plumed standards of the Goddess of Truth, who attended on the dead and conducted the soul to the gods. The staves placed against the columns are the priest's insignia of the cultus of death. A few other foreign pictures we must reserve for future notice.

Mr. Elmore (returning to the academicians and associates) treats a supposititious incident in the life of Columbus (255), who is represented on the shore of the island of Puerto Santo (then the most westerly point of the known world) examining and showing to the beautiful daughter of a Spanish admiral, who afterwards became his wife, a small grotesque little monster of a Mexican idol, that the unexplored ocean has washed to his feet, and which he regards as evidence of another continent. It is unfortunate that this pretty story is not authenticated; it is doubtful, indeed, as a matter of physical geography, whether the laws of the Atlantic currents would allow such seadrift to reach Puerto Santo. The figures are rendered with a richness and depth of colour that is scarcely consistent with open-air effect. Another vigorous and effective piece of colouring illustrates the French proverb, "Il y en a toujours un autre" (146)—an Italian gallant at table with a lady, whose look shows that the devoted youth now pressing his suit is not the sole occupant of her thoughts. The artist has also a figure of a girl crossing the fields, and a portrait of a beautiful daughter, "Miss Elmore" (367). Mr. Horsley is as vivacious as ever in amorous intrigues of the olden time; and the painting is decidedly better than in the Mary Queen of Scots picture of last year, though not free from the besetting tendency to *voyant* harshness. The better of his two contributions is "Pay for Peeping" (5). An elder sister appears to have good-naturedly left a couple of young lovers in a sunny oriel, under pretext of plucking flowers in the garden, discreetly drawing the window-hanging before them on leaving. On her return, finding a saucy page peeping through a slit in the tapestry, she is in the act of administering a sound box on his ear. The best point in the larger picture is the face of a sour and irate duenna, who, crying "In with you! In with you!" (260), would draw a tall, reluctant young donna from a Venetian balcony, beneath which passes a procession in honour of some victor; the old dame is too late, however, for her fair charge has already recognised the victor's wreathed cap thrown up before the window.

Among the few pictures of sacred subjects, we recall none so earnest in conception and appropriately impressive in pictorial effect as Mr. Armitage's "Dawn of the First Easter Sunday" (41), representing Mary Magdalene coming to Simon Peter and the other disciples whom Jesus loved, and saying unto them, "They have taken away the Lord out of the sepulchre, and we know not where they have laid Him." The disciples and their poor dwelling, with the figure of the Magdalene, tell darkly against a sky of earliest morning's silvery light, and thus derive a strange sombre effectiveness which very legitimately helps to enhance the varied expressions and gestures of grief, surprise, and alarm. Mr. Armitage has painted nothing more original and forcible than this. On the other hand, "The Dream of Fair Women" (363), part of a design for a frieze intended to include the typical fair women of all ages and climes, the present section comprising the women of the Old Testament, seems to be a singularly ill-chosen theme, equally unsuited to the painter's dry, unattractive style and method, and his taste for character, dramatic passion, religious sentiment, anything rather than beauty. It is impossible, by any stretch of courtesy, to call any one of these women "fair," from Eve down to Semiramis. There is also a chalk study by Mr. Armitage for a large allegorical group of England, America, and Chicago, intended to commemorate the relief of the Chicago sufferers—England appearing as the Good Samaritan, who, however, should not blow his own trumpet.

To Mr. Marks's "Waiting for the Procession" (279) there clings a little of the opacity of earlier works; though better than the "juicy," viscid, varnishy tones often misappropriated to outdoor effects; but the artist does not force his humour into farce, as he has occasionally done. In all this large panoramic picture, with, we should fancy, nearly forty figures, with all its Mediæval oddity, and all its whimsical incident, there is no exaggeration, no affectation, as to the very great queerness of those old times, no unseemly libel on the personal appearance of our ancestors. There is nothing in this string of men, women, and children ranged along the raised causeway of some village or town suburb in the old Tudor times, with their faces all turned one way looking eagerly for Henry VII. or bluff King Hall, that you could not have pretty nearly matched at a hundred points along the line of the thanksgiving procession the other day, always excepting that at least the male costumes in this age of progress have long lost the last trace of picturesqueness. The forward and the timid, the quarrelsome and the good-tempered, the worker and the loafer, the loyal and seditious shouting boys and garrulous old burghers, the woman with a baby, and the equally inevitable dog, are all there. By Mr. Nichol, another painter, with a still stronger grasp of character, there is an irresistibly comic picture of a thrifty Scotchman carefully counting the trade gains of the day, appropriately styled "His Bawbees" (11); two other humorous figures of a young dunce kept in during "Play Hour" (307); and a perplexed Paddy, called "Bothered" (357).

Here we must pause.

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

Much of the success of the present and future Exhibitions at Kensington must depend on the attractiveness of the picture galleries; and, as was foreseen from the commencement of the scheme of annual international exhibitions, a great difficulty for the executive will be to bring together within the short interval of twelve months a fine collection of pictures fairly representative of contemporary art in the various schools. Already in this second year there is a great diminution in the number and a considerable falling off in the average quality of the works. The western galleries now suffice for the English pictures; they no longer spread far and wide into the Albert Hall and other galleries. Only about half the number sent in last year were submitted to the judges, and of these about 600 oil pictures are hung, against nearly double that number last year. Nevertheless, the gathering comprises many fine works, painted for the most part during the last ten years, which have already been exhibited in London, and are now lent by their purchasers. The prescribed limit of ten years has, however, been often exceeded, several of the pictures and drawings dating twenty, and even twenty-five, years back.

The mere diminution of the number of the pictures is, however, not of itself an evil: it would, indeed, have been an improvement, had the average of merit been correspondingly raised. Large heterogeneous pic-

torial gatherings encourage, if they do not compel, a hurried superficial examination, and an inspection under conditions of physical fatigue and vitiated vision which are probably prejudicial, instead of advantageous, to art-culture. Even the student, however resolute, cannot fix his attention on the few works from which he might derive valuable instruction. But what is really to be regretted is that, incomplete as was the last display, the present is still less representative either of the foreign or of the English schools, particularly that of water colours. The Exhibition has already been largely denuded of its "International" character as regards, at least, the fine arts; and for this reason, perhaps, the management has of late advertised it simply as "The London Exhibition." The French school makes a very respectable show, though not equal to the last nor at all commensurate with its relative standing, many of its leading masters, including some of those represented last season, being absent. Belgium occupies but half the eastern gallery, which it filled last year; and its contributions are, always speaking generally, of minor importance. The conduct of its representation—or, at all events, of the affairs of its unfinished annexe—seems to have passed into the hands of a private company; and the Belgian Government has contributed no standard works, so to speak, from its Musée, as before. The German schools can hardly be said to put in an appearance at all. There are a few commonplace pictures from Munich; but none of the Dusseldorf masters contribute; and the Weimar school, which sent the best paintings received from Germany last year, is absent altogether. As for the pictures which find a place in the Italian compartment, they are, with scarcely an exception, totally unworthy of the vigorous, again-renaissant art of Italy. There are, perhaps, half a dozen good works by Spanish painters among the French and German pictures, but we failed to discover any examples of the leading Scandinavian painters. The most novel feature on the foreign side is presented in a collection of Russian pictures, of considerable technical ability, without, however, much originality, the painters having evidently received their artistic education from Western Europe. These afford interesting illustrations of unfamiliar scenes and subjects from the vast Russian Empire. But, returning to the English galleries, there is nowhere so marked a deterioration as in the department of water colours. Were it not for a few loans, the gathering would be as poor as even that of the Crystal Palace. Both societies declined en masse to contribute, and most of the rising "outsiders" followed their example. The reason assigned for the abstention of the societies is that, although the Exhibition authorities were willing to allow a member from each body to be present at the selection, they would not permit those members to assist in the hanging of the works selected. Not unnaturally, the societies argued that the hanging was, virtually, a part of the selection, as it also involves a judgment on relative merit; and they could not admit that any person (or persons) of the South Kensington staff or corps of Engineers was more competent to perform the delicate task of hanging than their own representatives. Many fine drawings by the ablest members of both societies were last year relegated to the Albert Hall, and it was not agreeable to contemplate the chance of some such invidious distinction being again made.

That but small direct support of the International Exhibition may be expected from English artists is obvious. There is an almost entire absence of novelty in the western galleries. Literally nothing of mark appears to have been painted expressly for the Exhibition and for sale therein. Galleries where, unlike all others in London, the previous exhibition of a picture does not disqualify it for admission, will certainly be regarded by artists as a last resource, to be tried when other chances have failed. This being the case, the question may be raised whether the loan system, proving, as it does, essentially necessary, might not be worked to still greater advantage. The pictorial treasures of all kinds in private hands in England are simply inexhaustible—even by this great annual drain at Kensington. By inviting works on loan from well-known collectors as well as artists, no doubt a larger number of the best productions of the last decade might be brought together. The standard might thus be raised considerably, and a much better representation of British art obtained. No injustice would be committed, since the Commissioners of the London International Exhibition can only expect to illustrate British art retrospectively. It is otherwise as regards the Royal Academy, which is an educational establishment as well for our artists as the public, and where works are received directly from the easel, and mostly for sale. To raise the standard of admission to the mainly national exhibition at Burlington House unreasonably high would be to prevent many young artists from ever qualifying themselves or succeeding in their profession; for it is only by public comparison of their works and public criticism on them that they can hope to supply the deficiencies of the very imperfect art-education alone attainable in this country. Moreover, it is only by rendering the collections at the International decidedly more choice than those of the Academy that artists will ever come to regard the reception of their works there as an honour and a crowning triumph.

Among the few English pictures new to us, the first place is due to a study, by Mr. Leighton, in monochrome, for a painting to fill a large lunette in the South Kensington Museum. In the treatment of the theme, "The Arts in the Service of War" there is no suggestion of the terror and agony of war, and the male figures are not of the rough, sinewy, soldier stamp; but the general composition is admirably rich, the numerous groups most skilfully disposed, and the figures full of grace and beauty. A large number of men in fifteenth-century Italian costume are engaged in the making, testing, and trying on of arms and armour, whilst in the foreground groups of women sit sewing and embroidering the surcoats and banners. The background is formed by a gateway, loggia, and a glimpse of sky. Mr. Poynter sends some decorative panels typifying the months. Mr. Watts has so much altered and improved his "Daphne" that it may be almost regarded as a new picture: delicately soft, warm, grey, yet pallid, and, as it were, dying hues, replace the brown, hard tone which before pervaded the flesh. Mr. Whistler's "White Girl" and a study of colour in the shape of a Japanese lady, and Mr. Millais's "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru," painted when he was but sixteen, with his drowning "Ophelia," are among the curiosities. The "Pizarro" shows the conventional style in which the boy-artist was trained; the "Ophelia" almost the extreme (reached in the "Return of the Dove" and "The Carpenter's Shop"), to which he rushed in rebellious protest. The utter naïveté of the conception of the drowning heroine, the excruciatingly raw greens of the foliage, and the iridescence of the floating drapery provoke a smile which may be safely indulged now that everybody has recovered—notably the artist himself—from the fever of pre-Raphaelitism.

The following are among the most important of the works which have been exhibited before—some of them repeatedly—Landseer's "Sanctuary"—the well-known picture of a stag reaching the land after a long swim and startling a flock of wild ducks—and two studies of lions; Frith's "Railway Station" and "Charles the Second's last Sunday at White-

hall;" Elmore's Scene in the Tuileries, June 20, 1792, with Marie Antoinette at Bay before the Mob of Sans-Culottes, also his "Women on the Housetop" and "Leonora;" Watts's portrait of Robert Browning and "Endymion;" Leighton's "Cleobulus and his Daughter;" "Luther's First Study of the Bible," by Ward, and Mrs. Ward's "Scene from the Childhood of the Old Pretender;" O'Neill's "Death of Raphael," "The Volunteer," and "Luther Restored to Consciousness by the Voices of the Choristers;" Faed's "Baith Faither and Mither;" Horsley's "Negotiating a Loan;" Walker's "At the Gate;" and pictures by Hook, Armitage, Eyre Crowe, Wynfield, P. Graham, H. W. B. Davis, Storey, Poynter, the late J. Phillip, Dillon, Sant, &c.

It is, as already remarked, greatly to be regretted that water-colour painting should be represented in a manner so miserably inadequate in any International Exhibition. Foreign visitors must turn away with contempt from such an illustration of a department of art in which we claim specially to excel. Only a few loan drawings deserve notice. Among them are "The Colosseum," and another drawing by S. Palmer, Mr. H. S. Marks's "Princess and the Pelicans," two small works by Sir J. Gilbert, and a few drawings by deceased masters.

We must reserve a review of the foreign pictures till next week.

NEW BOOKS.

The recent success of "The Coming Race" may have encouraged the author of *Erewhon*; or, *Over the Range* (Trübner and Co.), to produce another Utopian narrative of the discovery of a secluded nation, living after the most exaggerated and uncompromising adoption of some paradoxical modern ideas. It need not be explained that "Erewhon," pronounced as a word of three syllables, is the same as "Nowhere," like the name of Sir Thomas More's ideal Republic. It is a fertile land, well cultivated and adorned with towns and cities, inclosed within ranges of snowy mountains, in a country which much resembles the Canterbury Province of New Zealand. We cannot but suspect that the author, whoever he be, has at some time tended sheep in the upland districts of that colony; for his account of the scenery and natural features and the travelling experiences which he met with in crossing the mountains is not less truthful than vivid and graphic in style. This part of the book is as interesting as "Robinson Crusoe;" the remaining parts have more affinity to "Gulliver's Travels." The Erewhonians, however, are a wiser people than those of Laputa. They are supposed to have long since passed through the present stage of European civilisation, and to have discarded some of its ways—the use of machinery, for instance—because these were found injurious or dangerous to the true welfare of mankind. Health, strength, and beauty of the human body seem to be most highly esteemed. Sickness and ugliness are punished as criminal and immoral offences; while the different forms of vice and sin, extending to malignity and dishonesty of the worst kinds, are medicinally treated. No person, of whatever rank, is allowed to escape the cure prescribed for his case in the latter category of misfortunes; and the severest penances, flogging as well as fine and imprisonment, are cheerfully submitted to, for the sake of restoring the mental health. On the other hand, people are ashamed or afraid of confessing their bodily ailments, knowing that they would incur a criminal prosecution. The social effects of this state of opinion and custom in Erewhon are displayed with considerable humour. But the whimsical character of the book rises to a higher degree of imaginative caprice in its account of the Erewhonian theory concerning the pre-existence of souls and the wilfulness of the unborn in forcing their way into our mortal world, as they do by teasing innocent married couples to take them under parental protection. This belief is the true ground of the Erewhonian principle of law, making every person morally and judicially responsible for defects he has had from birth. The chapters of an Erewhonian treatise on the development of machines and their probable conversion into animals, which may in time become far more intelligent and powerful than the human race, are exceedingly clever, and may be taken for a burlesque of the Darwinian theory. Finally, the author tells us how he escaped from this strange country in an air-balloon, carrying off the lovely Arowhena, who is now his wife in England. He satirically proposes to get up a joint-stock enterprise for the invasion of Erewhon and the forcible evangelisation of its harmless people, some of whom he would kidnap, and sell for labourers to the sugar-planters in Queensland. There is much fun and play of fancy in this slight volume, with no small amount of shrewd suggestion upon questions of moral and social concern.

The old saying of a patriotic Scotsman, "Give me the making of a people's ballads, and I care not who makes their laws," has become a proverb. It is a truer remark that the moral and social disposition of a people may be known in some degree from its homely stores of tales and ditties. Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, of the British Museum, whose lectures on "Russian Folk-Lore," at St. George's Hall, gratified an intelligent London audience some time ago, contributes in this way to our acquaintance with the greatest Slavonic nation. *The Songs of the Russian People* (Ellis and Green) is a very instructive volume, the work of an accomplished literary scholar, who has pursued his original researches with diligence and fine judgment during the last four or five years, twice visiting that country for the purpose. He describes its rustic entertainments; the Khorovod, or choral dance, accompanied with singing; and the Posidyelka, or Besyeda, which are sittings together; the Dosvitka, or making a festive night of it; and other customary gatherings, where the peasantry amuse each other with lyrical legends. The Builinas, or metrical romances, the soldier songs, the Cossack songs, and the robber songs, as well as the inevitable songs of love, and death, and sorrow, and those of satirical humour, are examined in turn. Of the shorter kinds of composition we have some characteristic specimens, very neatly translated by Mr. Ralston. He proceeds to give us an account of the ancient Slavonic mythology, with the beliefs of Russia concerning fairies and fiends, witches, ogres, and a variety of gloomy or merry, ghastly or pretty, superstitions. The chapter on mythic and ritual songs is full of interesting details. We may notice in the present week that the Russian peasants imagine Christ and his apostles to be walking about the world, as beggars asking alms, from Easter Sunday to Ascension Day. They place a roast lamb or sucking-pig, with a particular loaf, on the table adorned with green boughs, for those adorable expected guests. In Ruthenia they rise before dawn, and climb hills or trees, to see the sun dance in the sky, as he does for joy, on the morning of Easter Day. This vernal festival is the time for Khorovods and love-songs; it is the time also for another Slavonic nation, the Bohemians, to kneel in the garden before each of their fruit-trees, saying, "I pray, O green tree, that God make thee good!" But at night they run about the orchard in a sterner mood, exclaiming, "Bud, O trees! bud, or I will flog you!" Or they jangle a bunch of keys while the church bells are kept ringing, to frighten the tree-nymphs with this loud threatening noise, and force them to activity in vegetable growth. The marriage and the funeral

ceremonies of the country, with their attendant fanciful or plaintive strains of native poetry, are separately presented to view. As for the wedding songs, though not wanting in grace and refined purity of feeling, they give us a rather sad and doleful impression of married life. The pious offerings to the souls of the dead, as in the strange Easter festival of the Radunitsa, when people come to eat and drink as well as to wail over the graves of their parents and forefathers, have a peculiar effect. Mr. Ralston's last chapter is devoted to sorcery and witchcraft. His book, therefore, is much more than a collection of songs. It is a comprehensive and well-arranged guide to Russian folk-lore and popular customs.

The direct argument of Natural Theology has been traversed by so many different schemes of metaphysical conception, and by so many bold conjectures of physical science, that it is now felt to be needful, in discussing the plan of the universe from a religious point of view, to take account of the recent philosophical speculations. This work has been performed with as much ability as fidelity by Mr. John R. Leifchild, in a volume called *The Higher Ministry of Nature* (Hodder and Stoughton), which has the merit, at least, of presenting a concise review of what is held by opposite schools of philosophy upon some of the most interesting themes to which our thoughts can be applied. Between the doctrines, seemingly irreconcilable, of the extreme Idealists, the Materialists and Positivists, and the rational believers in Christian divinity, every reflecting mind is sooner or later compelled to choose. Another important inquiry concerns the true significance of the principle of continuous development in nature, with reference both to the original creative power and design apparent in the material universe, and to the place of man, the past, the present, and the probable future situation of this rational creature. Mr. Leifchild, having a firm and consistent faith in the main ideas of revealed religion, does not fear to confront the most advanced theories of mere Naturalism in a free and fair spirit; availing himself of the divergences in the views, for instance, of Mr. Darwin and Mr. Wallace, upon the origin of mental faculties in the human race; dwelling upon the failure of evidence for Mr. Huxley's notions of protoplasm and the generation of life; and criticising the arbitrary generalisations of Mr. Herbert Spencer, while doing justice to the leading tendency of modern science. That tendency, he remarks, is to seek in all things natural, and in the operation of physical laws, a unity of first principles, reducing the variety of phenomena, in the relations of matter, motion, and force, to differently conditioned manifestations of one unknown power, which produces with a certain uniformity, in several modes, several kinds of effect. The correlation of forces, with the conservation of the amount of force, now accepted as a general principle of physics, is claimed by Mr. Leifchild as one equally applicable, by way of hypothesis, to the spiritual universe; and upon this idea, and upon that of continuity in the successive development of species, he rests a plausible argument in favour of the immortality of the soul, and the existence of angels, or superior finite spirits, in other worlds. Admitting, meanwhile, the scientific idea of a physical unity, he protests against every attempt of the metaphysicians, or of the Materialists, to confound with this unity of phenomenal Nature the Ultimate Reality adored and served as a Personal God by the instinctive religious affections of the human heart. The position he finally asserts is that of a philosophic creed of "Dualism, believing in two distinct existences, God and Nature, both respectively One, and separately One, but intimately related to each other." This is opposed to "Monism," whether Idealistic Pantheism or Atheistic Naturalism, the error of which latter is to ignore all reality behind the phenomenal, as of the former to reject all evidence beyond internal consciousness. Mr. Leifchild's style is a little too cumbersome in its diction, and his rhetorical illustrations from Alpine scenery are sometimes fanciful and far-fetched; but his book is one of sound knowledge and sober thought, and is likely to prove useful at the present time.

The topographical history of London is a field of research for the collection of entertaining anecdotes which has not yet been exhausted. But this work demands some little previous knowledge of English political, social, and literary history, which qualification seems utterly deficient in Mr. Jacob Larwood, compiler of *The Story of the London Parks* (J. C. Hotten). His ignorance is grand; he takes John of Gaunt for a brother of King Edward III., and gives the authorship of the "School for Scandal" to Fielding. The book, as might be expected, is worthless for information or reference; but it contains many amusing scraps of old town gossip, which may afford diversion in an idle hour.

A hope of being found "both edifyin' and divertin'" is expressed in the introductory remarks which serve to explain the appearance of *Sundays Abroad*, by Thomas Guthrie, D.D. (Strahan and Co.), and is by no means unreasonable. That so eminent a divine and so shining a light amongst a certain section of the Christian Church should have written a book bearing such a title may cause many excellent persons to hold up their hands; but, as soon as they have put down their hands, they would do well to take up the book. They will find it quite enough proof that the author still belongs to the hundred and forty and four thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal; and they will acquire some knowledge, sometimes presented in language which it is a pleasure to read, about persons and things connected with the past and present condition of Aix le Bains, Florence, Venice, the Waldensian valleys, and other more or less interesting places.

NOVELS.

The production of three-volume and one-volume stories is so rapidly carried on, for the service of the circulating libraries, that critical notice of them all becomes an impossibility; and there is reason to believe that the ordinary consumers of this ware do not want the advice of a reviewer upon their choice of reading for the amusement of an idle hour. Nevertheless, since the publishers continue to send us heaps of new novels—a few good, some middling, others feeble, or downright bad—we feel obliged to give a little account, now and then, of such as lie upon the table.

One of the pleasantest, but with a slightness of substance that is atoned for by the sharpness and firmness of its outline drawing, is Mrs. Oliphant's *Ombra*, in three volumes (Hurst and Blackett). *Ombra* is Miss Anderson, a young lady, born of English parents in Tuscany. She has a cousin, Miss Kate Courtenay, who is an orphan heiress, living under Mrs. Anderson's temporary care. There are two young men, cousins and namesakes of each other, Bertie Eldridge and Bertie Hardwick. The one has expectations of wealth and rank, but the other has none. *Ombra*, for her part, has nothing in the world, but she has a constant and affectionate nature. Having said thus much, we leave the intelligent fair reader to guess the rest, or else, which we decidedly recommend, to get the book and let Mrs. Oliphant tell it in her own easy and agreeable way.

Next in our list is Miss Georgiana Craig's *Without Kith or Kin* (three vols., Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). It begins with Joe and Liz, two poor little children, running away from their cruel servitude in a caravan of strolling players;



"BABY'S TEA," BY W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



"THE REVELLE," BY J. A. HOUSTON, R.S.A.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

they wander about together, like the Babes in the Wood, till a kind fairy takes them into her house, where the little boy dies, but the little girl lives to grow up and be the heroine of this tale. So far, the story is very good, and might well have been left to stand by itself, instead of being made the prelude to a narrative of life-long patience and dutiful behaviour, ending with the marriage of "Elizabeth" to an elderly invalid from India, who deserves her esteem and affection. The personal identity of this mature and considerate woman, in the two latter volumes, with the child "Liz" of the first volume, who sang in a booth at a country fair, is rather hard to believe; yet nothing is impossible in the world of fiction.

The author of "Dorothy" has filled two volumes, acceptably enough, with the story of *Thomasina* (H. S. King and Co.). The name of *Thomasina*, indeed, is not much to our taste; but it is the name which her father, Mr. Bertram, has been obliged to give her, by the will of his own paternal governor, a bluff, country baronet, who treats his middle-aged son like a boy. Indeed, there is a certain dry humour in the picture of Anthony Bertram's awkward subjection to Sir Richard and Lady Bertram's decrees in the matter of his attachment to Mary Windsor, after being left a widower by the death of his first wife, *Thomasina's* mother. Meantime we feel a hearty interest in Miss Bertram, as she keeps her youthful frankness and natural sincerity when she comes up to London and enters the fashionable world. Her affections are finally bestowed on a young Liberal M.P. of an ardent and generous disposition, who is at length enabled to make her his wife, and they are to live happy ever afterwards. She and her story will be liked by a multitude of readers.

As the title imports, *Not Easily Jealous* (Tinsley) is a story of the affections, and it displays an ample measure of the first requisite for success in this class of fiction—lively, intense, impassioned feeling. The tragical catastrophe is especially pathetic; and, although it may appear rather too long in arriving, the plot being too simple to furnish incidents for three volumes, interest is, nevertheless, fairly sustained by the vivacity and naturalness of the character-painting, ease of dialogue, and an unusual refinement of style. Refinement, indeed, is a characteristic of the entire book; and the young authoress requires nothing but a richer store of reflection and experience to produce work of a permanent value.

Branksome Dene, by Colonel Hugh M. Walmsley (Bentley), is a fair specimen of the nautical novel, abundantly diversified with incident and adventure, and presenting many graphic sketches of the scenes and personages common to works of its class. A celebrated Hampshire smuggler is drawn from the life, and readers acquainted with Bournemouth will be interested in the description of the Hampshire coast before the existence of that picturesque resort.

Among other recent novels, one that has proved attractive is *The Queen of the Regiment*, by Katherine King (Hurst and Blackett). This regiment is the —th Dragoons, long stationed in the Bombay Presidency, and about to return to England when the business of this story begins. The "Queen" is a high-spirited, motherless girl, Miss Cecile Levestone, whose charms provoke the rivalry of several gallant officers. She has the masculine habit, it seems, of calling them simply "Anstruther," "Villars," and such plain surnames, without the conventional "Mr." or "Captain;" but she is not a very fast young lady. There are scenes of camp life at the Curragh of Kildare, a horse-race with gentlemen riders, a suspicion of jockeying dishonesty, and a court-martial. Then come the fierce quarrel between Gerald Anstruther and Colonel Houston, the Colonel's unmerciful demands upon Cecile, and her strange forced marriage, which we think a most improbable and inexcusable passage of the story. It is not improved by her flight on her wedding-day, or by the accidents which finally dispose of her hated husband, and bring her accepted lover home from Queensland.

Everyone who thirsts for a grateful but not intoxicating draught of romance would do well to take up *The Rose-Garden*, by the author of "Unawares" (Smith, Elder, and Co.). And let the volume, for there is but one, be begun when there is a chance of no interruption; for to read but a few lines of it is to be seized with an unconquerable desire of going on without pause to the end. But when the end has been reached, a little further leisure will be required for indulgence in the pleasures of memory. It may be that after-thoughts will be somewhat tinged with melancholy; but the sadness will not be akin to pain. With a sigh and a smile, half of amusement and half of irony, it will be acknowledged that one of life's mystery-plays has been represented with marvellous delicacy, subtlety, and truthfulness. A story of purer and more unexceptionable tone was never written; yet in it we see the strange caprice of love; meretricious brilliancy is preferred before modest, unobtrusive beauty. In no other tale is it more naturally and gracefully shown how the game of cross-purposes is played by lovers. It ends with the union of a couple who at first had very different intentions; whilst the worthier man and the worthier woman, robbed respectively of prospective wife and husband, are left shivering out in the cold. The atmosphere around the married pair is cleared by one great storm, and the two void hearts beat on in quiet, secret, well-bred desolation.

How slight a barrier divides the sublime from the ridiculous is curiously exemplified in three volumes entitled *Macalpine; or, On Scottish Ground* (Sampson Low and Co.). This novel is a proof that good conceptions are of no avail without at least moderate execution. The way in which a pretty good plot, good characters, and good situations are handled reminds one of the story about a plum-pudding which an inexperienced performer, provided with ingredients of the very best description, proceeded to make, and—forgot the cloth. The result was a nondescript mess, and so it is with this novel.

The habitual novel-reader is sure of being entertained by Miss Braddon with plenty of incident and the conflict of strong emotions. Her new story, *Robert Ainsleigh* (Maxwell and Co.), part of which appeared in the *Belgravia* magazine under the title of "Bound to John Company," differs in some essential respects from the works by which she has become popular and famous. It is put into the form of an autobiography; it relates the life of a hundred years ago; and its narrative of personal fortunes and struggles is mixed up with events of historical renown. The hero, being an orphan youth, of doubtful legitimacy in regard to his birth, and having been cast out of the place which was the home of his childhood, goes to India just before the time of Clive's audacious exploits, which laid the foundation of our Eastern Empire. To say this is quite enough to show that the tale opens to view a very interesting series of events, which Miss Braddon has the skill to describe in a very effective style.

A light, airy, pleasant story of London upper-class life at the present day is Dr. G. W. Dasent's *Three to One* (Chapman and Hall). The scene is laid at High Beech, the comfortable rural seat of Sir Thomas Carlton, a good-natured City merchant and Baronet, who entertains a large party of visitors; Lady Sweetapple, a charming young widow; Harry Fortescue and Edward Carlton, two eligible young gentlemen; and some very amusing persons in the background of the dramatic stage. The two daughters of Sir Thomas and Lady Carlton, Miss Alice and Miss Florence, feel an unacknowledged interest

in the affections of the two young gentlemen. It is Harry Fortescue, more especially, who is destined to become, innocently and unconsciously, the object of a certain rivalry between Alice Carlton and Amicia Sweetapple; but there is a third young woman, not invited to High Beech, whom Harry Fortescue loves better than either. If we have revealed too much, let our readers forgive the indiscretion and still peruse the tale for themselves. It is quite worth their while to do so.

A mistaken and miserable marriage in Lady Wood's *Cloth of Frieze* (Chapman and Hall) is the ground of some very ugly sketches of domestic life. Sir Jasper Reed, the handsome but wicked husband of much-enduring Ella, is as pretty a piece of blackguardism as one would wish to see. It is a satisfaction, indeed, to find him snubbed and scorned by those who witness his profligate behaviour; and the world is at length relieved of his odious presence by an accidental death. His wife is thereby set free to bestow her affections on the true-hearted naval Lieutenant, Pieroy Pierce, who had nearly killed Jasper Reed in a duel at the outset of the story. There is too gross an exhibition of the Baronet's vices and their consequences in the figures of Dolly Patch and the poor child ridden over and killed by its own father. The story is, upon the whole, not one to our taste, but those who like pictures of what is morally revolting may read it if they please.

THE MAGAZINES.

After a long period of comparative dullness, the *Cornhill* again rejoices in two excellent serial fictions. Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" is not particularly interesting as a narrative this month, but words fail to describe the exquisite subtlety of its peculiar charm. It is a succession of miniature renderings, now of scenes or persons, now of thought and emotion, but all alike expressed with the most delicate fidelity to nature, and instinct with the yet higher truth of poetical feeling. Mr. Francillon's "Pearl and Emerald" resembles Miss Thackeray's fiction in the single respect of exhibiting ordinary life under its imaginative aspect. His strokes are graphic and forcible, the startling originality of his conceptions enchains attention from the first, and his power is displayed in compelling the reader's excited interest in scenes and events trenching dangerously on the incredible. If this rare faculty is maintained—if the abnormal does not collapse into the burlesque—"Pearl and Emerald" will be one of the most attractive of modern romances. "The Clerk of the Weather," an allegorical satire on our domestic politics, is good in conception, but deficient in sparkle, and much too long. The magazine also contains two scientific essays of much interest. In "A Giant Planet" Mr. Proctor sums up the evidence in favour of his theory that Jupiter and Saturn, retaining much of their primitive caloric, are, in fact, miniature suns, the sources of light and heat, and probably of life also, to their accompanying systems of satellites. Mr. Blind's paper on Freia Holda, the Teutonic goddess of love, abounds with curious instances of the legitimate derivation, or fantastic adaptation, of popular superstitions from the hallowed creeds of ancient cosmogony and theology. An essay on the sonnet displays critical intelligence, and the examples are selected with sound discrimination.

Macmillan is very slight and discursive this month. The two novels, indeed, remain at par; "Thoughts on Government and Circumstance," and Mr. J. H. Fyfe's brief observations on Belgian politics show how excellent a paper he might have written on the subject. "A Month at Seaford with Canning and Frere" raises expectations which it by no means satisfies. The metrical prolusions of the statesmen are not half so humorous as the incident which called them forth. Canon Kingsley's obituary notice of Professor Maurice is ineffably commonplace—in fact, the commonplace frequently amounts to downright silliness. It is surely needless to inform us that Professor Maurice did not consider himself infallible, and that "no Christian man will lightly shut up St. Paul!"

Blackwood also mainly relies upon its novels. "The Maid of Sker" is as clever as usual—too clever, indeed, for strict truth of representation as regards the old seaman into whose mouth the narrative is put. "A True Reformer" is not particularly interesting as a story, but reproduces the tone of modern social conversation with much felicity. The only other noticeable contributions are two papers on France—one discussing the existing political situation in an impartial spirit; the other treats of the language, pointing out how its peculiar precision and no less remarkable capacity for polite ambiguity have been determined by the national passion for social intercourse, and how the consciousness of the ability to talk well has engendered a love of talking for talking's sake, until mere phrases have become invested with the importance due to actual matters of fact.

The contents of *Fraser*, with a single exception, are useful and dry. The exception is a memoir, by Miss F. Richardson, of the Belgian painter Antoine Wiertz, a man whose works are confessedly remarkable, but whose chief glory it is to have realised the ideal of Art in his life. Painters who work for customers may be astonished to hear of an artist with every claim to patronage devoting himself entirely to posterity, and systematically refusing to allow his works to pass out of his possession, except the portraits on which, until his powers were recognised by the Government, he depended for his bread. Miss Richardson has rightly dwelt rather on the spiritual than on the artistic side of Wiertz's character, and her eloquent paper is composed in a strain of enthusiasm befitting the subject. Save for the absurdly inadequate estimate of Mr. Rossetti, the essay on "Novelties in Poetry and Criticism" is a sound example of the latter class of composition. The writer's praise of George Eliot is refreshing, and he justly points out that Mr. Swinburne's poetical practice refutes his critical theories, the value of his poems being in the precise ratio of their intensity of conscious moral purpose. Mr. De Vere's Tennysonian poem on the death of King Eochadh is stately and melodious, but is at once too near the imitable qualities of his model and too remote from the inimitable. The Chaplain-General's remarks on Mr. Cardwell's plan of military reform will, of course, carry the weight due to his long experience; and the papers on Irish nationality and the recent military disasters of France are fair and able summaries of their respective subjects.

The chief contribution to the *Fortnightly* is Mr. Morley's paper on Rousseau's Influence on European Thought. The writer's own historical studies qualify him to appreciate clearly, and point out forcibly, the chief source of Rousseau's errors as a practical philosopher, his disdain of historical continuity, his inability to perceive the logical justification of existing arrangements as phases of social development, and the necessity of retaining them as at least the foundation of a new order of things. At the same time, the moral superiority of Rousseau to the more scientific thinkers of his period is candidly admitted. Mr. Probyn's account of Sicily is a gratifying testimony to the progress of the island since the expulsion of the Bourbons. The second part of Karl Hillebrand's memoir of Caroline Schlegel conveys an animated picture of the vivacious energy, the genial laxity, the literary and personal feuds of the German Romantic School.

The *Contemporary Review* is full of noteworthy articles. Mr. Herbert Spencer continues his discussion of the possibility of social science. Mr. Fowle's paper on the relation of Christianity to the doctrine of immortality is distinguished for the novelty of some of its positions and the candour of some of its admissions. Principal Tulloch revives the memory of another English divine of the seventeenth century in his notice of the discourses of the Rev. John Smith. The Bishop of Argyll, in a remarkable essay on "Christianity on the Continent," intimates pretty clearly that the English clergy will soon be compelled to make a decisive choice between the "German" and the "Roman" methods of dealing with religion. Mazzini's posthumous article on Colonel Rossel is more interesting as an illustration of the writer's feelings towards the Communal movement than from the development of its proper subject. He seems too much disposed to take Rossel at his own valuation. This able man was too ambitious to be entirely trusted by any party without a longer probation than circumstances allowed.

The shabby cover of *Saint Pauls* disfigures a number of unusual merit. "Septimius" and "Off the Skellings" maintain their interest, and the refined psychological analysis of the former increases in subtlety as the story proceeds. "Henry Holbeach" on "marriages in heaven" is a curious study of a curious problem, doubly interesting from the naive self-revelations of the author. We should perhaps attribute to the same hand a brief sketch of Professor Maurice, as remarkable for discrimination as for terseness. The secret of Maurice's power and weakness is happily indicated by the saying that in answering an opponent he always began by putting another Maurice inside him. Mr. Hutcheson, in a slashing paper, expresses a vehement desire to save the British drama. Our sympathies accompany him until we discover that in his view this Cinderella of the Muses' sisterhood is not moribund but dead, and that the only thing left is to bury her as speedily and decently as may be. So much fuss is surely out of place at a funeral. Mr. Buchanan, having quarrelled with Mr. Rossetti, appears ambitious of proving that he can write sonnets too, and has produced a string of these compositions, which assuredly run no risk of being mistaken for the production of his rival.

In *Belgravia* we have chiefly to note the sequel of Dr. Dasent's "Three to One," and of Mr. Sala's "Imaginary London." Mr. Sala is now among the painters, and some of his hits are, perhaps, a trifle too personal. *Tinsley*, as usual, is almost entirely given up to short papers. The most interesting is a view of the three-volume-novel question from the publishers' side. The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains the opening chapters of Mr. Joseph Hatton's "Stranger than Fiction," which promises to be a worthy compeer to his former eccentric, extravagant, but always spirited and amusing, novels. "Satanella" is also good, and the miscellaneous contributions are as readable as usual.

The *Month* is chiefly remarkable for a well-written, and of course a sympathetic, biography of St. Ambrose, the first conspicuous embodiment of encroaching ecclesiasticism in its relation to secular affairs. Mr. O'Shaughnessy contributes a melodious lyric to the *Dark Blue*, which also has a very conceited manifesto from "Young Bengal" on Indian affairs, and a paper on Mazzini by Mr. Karl Blind, which contains several interesting particulars respecting Mazzini's views on political subjects. A much deeper insight, however, into the principles which determined Mazzini's political action may be obtained from Lady Amberley's artless, unassuming but deeply-felt and tenderly-expressed communication to the *Victoria Magazine*. We learn from this with pleasure that Mazzini disapproved of the German annexation of French territory as a political error no less than an offence against humanity. *London Society*, of all periodicals in the world, contains a really good paper on "Our Modern English Philosophers." The rest of the contents are as amusing as usual. We cannot consider Mr. Trollope's "Golden Lion of Granpere" in *Good Words* among his most successful efforts: Lady Barker's "How We Went Yachting," Canon Kingsley's "Town Geology," and Mr. A. Hare's "Wanderings in Spain" are, however, excellent papers. The principal papers in *Temple Bar* are on French subjects—the campaigns of Napoleon and the Iron Mask. There is nothing of note in the *St. James's Magazine*. The *Argosy* has some agreeable short tales. In *Old Merry's Monthly* we remark a useful paper on swimming, with notes of memorable swimming-matches, by J. Latcy, jun. The *Hawthorn* is apparently an amateur magazine.

We have also to acknowledge Chambers' Journal, Once a Week, Cassell's Magazine, the Monthly Packet, Free Light, the New Monthly Magazine, the Leisure Hour, and the Sunday Magazine.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co., in conjunction with Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co., have lately produced a large supply of vocal music bearing names more or less known. There is much archness of character in Mr. C. E. Horn's song, "Choose now your Valentine." Mr. Henry Russell's sacred song, "Not lost," proves that he can write as well in this as in the secular style. Miss Virginia Gabriel's "The Choice" is written in a playful strain, well suited to the character of the text. In contrast with this is the sentiment of "My Old Love," a song by Louisa Gray, which will not disappoint those who have been pleased with her former productions. Among names of recent appearance in association with ballad music is that of Mr. W. F. Taylor, whose song, "Damask roses," is based on a simple and pleasing vocal melody. The consecutive fifths, however, in the fourth bar of pages two and four, are as disagreeable as they are unnecessary. The same publishers have issued a clever pianoforte transcription—by Mr. Kuhe—of the celebrated quartet, "Un di si ben," from Verdi's "Rigoletto," which is treated in a very brilliant and effective style. Mr. Kuhe has also arranged in a similar manner the late Mr. Weiss's popular song, "The Village Blacksmith." Mr. F. Praeger's pianoforte piece, "Liebes-Verlangen," commences in the manner of a graceful nocturno, and merges into some brilliant passage-writing in the fantasia style, which will afford good practice to the student. "Recueil de l'Opéra" is the title of a series of twelve operatic fantasias for the pianoforte, by J. Rummel, who has taken some of the most popular themes from well-known operas and arranged them in an easy and familiar style that will be agreeable to many young players. These also are from the establishment of Messrs. Cramer, Wood, and Co.

Messrs. Cocks and Co. have issued, in a variety of forms, Mr. Brinley Richards's new national anthem "God Bless the Prince of Wales," which has now obtained such wide-spread popularity. It is published at prices ranging from fourpence to as many shillings, for vocal solo (as sung by Mlle. Titiens and Mr. Sims Reeves), with ad libitum chorus; piano solo and duet, harp, harmonium, orchestra, military band, and for pedal organs, for use in churches.

The same publishers have just brought out the second part of Madame Sainton-Dolby's "Tutor for English Singers" (ladies' voices), this portion being devoted to remarks on



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